BOSTON RECORDER.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1834.

RELIGIOUS.

wiscellany.

For the Boston Recorder. Arrangement for Benevolent Effort.

EDITOR,-Will you please insert in you Entropy,—Will you please lister in your aper the following card? The operation plan detailed in it thus far is very en-It might be adopted in the country ne variations. It would frequently ocx weeks or two months to present ble object to the various churches of a

meeting of a Committee appointed by a meeting feront Orthodox Congregational churches fon, Dec. 4, 1833, the following arrange-in respect to the annual presentation of

reign Missions,	in the mouth of Janua	
	" Februa	ry.
ome and City Missions,	months of March and Ap	ay.
act Societies,	" Ju	ne.
abath Schools,	14 Ji	aly
ricans, scellaneous objects,	** Aug	ust
scellaneous objects,	" Septemb	er
amen's Friend Societies	. " Octob	er
men's Friend Doctor	" Noveml	ber
de Societies, son Discipline Societies		

and with the substance, and with the first ne increase. Prov. iii. 9. He shall be watered also himself. le that honoreth his Maker hath noor. Prov. xiv. 31. Whatsoen should do to you, do ye Matt vii. 12. nasmuch as ye did it not unto of these, ye did it not unto me. consecrate a portion of property arity, is an universal duty. God the proportion than the amount, proper motives is connected with and spiritual blessings, and is an hence of piety. It ought to be

For the Roston Recorder CITY AND THE COUNTRY.

and of the country, there is from constant influx of population to character and habits of the ci-

in the business of this world in al cities, were bred in the counthe country also supplies her full tees to vanity and licentic self, and sureads your runs himsen, and spreads nee around him, for want of know-the temptations to which he shall nd for want of some kind and seawith the dangers of a city residence. pore difficult at first itry town, all the inhabitants wn, and the tide of influence discovered; but in the city one

endation, are liable to temptation, and are in danger of the expected, and are in danger of the expected. There le expected, and are in danger of irit and habits of piety. There good brethren and sisters near ald readily take them by the hand, help them to Christian privileges, nem, and yet they may remain as mong a crowded population, par-ntance is more difficult; and a feel alone.

me, that they may introduce the responsibilities of their the young brethren and sisters y circumstances be proed to to methods of doing good, Thus they may not only be usion, but become helpers in Lord. Thus the churches in churches in helping one nce on this subject ma precious souls. VISITOR religious papers through the

n but that an incident some-ollowing, is described in the

s of a revival at his church one, who did not know Dr. prised to hear that thirty

uld see, coming down fine thread, so fine as to be nd fixed conception of it. which any one would man-

you all: it is very weak and frail, and you can in a moment, brush it away. But you certain will not do so. Welcome it, and it will enlar and strengthen itself, until thecomes a gold chain to bind you forever to God."

Home Missions.

For the Boston Recorder. CITY MISSIONS,-NO. XI.

[Concluded.]
In regard to wealth, how does the city compare with the country? In the last valuation of taxable property in this state (1832) the grand total was \$208,360,407, 54. Of this sum Boston possessed \$80,000,000,--somewhat more than one third. The population of the state (1830) was 603,359, and that of the city 61,400, so that with one tenth of the population, the city possesses more than one third of the property, and pays more than one third of the taxes, where between city and country, then more than one third of the taxable property in the land is Whether these proportions do prevail, I have o means of deciding.

Here then, are vast treasures, in comparative ly a few hands-under the control of comparatively a few minds. Let those minds be touched and those hands unclenched by the power of the gospel and these treasures are at once consecrated to God. A part of these treasures are alreared dy thus consecrated. But is not the fearful, the untold balance also demanded? demanded alike by the authority of Christ, and the interest of his cause? Before the full consummation of scriptural prophecy and scriptural promises, must not all the benevolent movements of the day be urged forward on a scale of operations altogether larger than any thing now seen? But where are funds for this purpose to be secured? Evangelize the cities, and you have the funds. Evangelize the cities, and all their vast resources are haid at the Saviour's feet. Evangelize the cities, and through them the treasures of the land are

To show still further the relative importance of evangelical labor in cities, viewed as a source of pecuniary income to the cause of Christian becolence, let us make an estimate. There are in this city nine evangelical congregational churches, including the Mariner's church. Two or three of these are-I cannot say feeble-and yet they are so, compared with the rest; and no one of the nine is wealthy compared with severeral churches around them of an opposite faith. The sums contributed the past year by these nine churches were to the American Board about \$8,000 --- to the Education Society about \$5,000 -to Home Missions about \$4,500-to City Missions \$3,000 .- Total, say \$20,000. The amount raised from the Bible, Tract, Colonization, Prison Disipline, Sabbath School, and Seaman's Friend Societies, together with what has been done for Theological Seminaries and colleges and building charches in the country, would exceed, I think, very considerably, the same, and call the sum total \$40,000. This sum divided among the nine churches would give to each as the amount of its contributions for the conversion of the world. \$4,400.

What now is the average annual amount conto the same objects? I have no means of deter-

mining the point. My impression is, that our churches in the country, according to their property, do as much as that if all had more piety all would do more. But as to these estimates, both for the city and conclusion suggested: viz. that as a source of income to the treasury of the Lord, one city church of average numbers and property is equal to ten country churches of average numbers and property. Hence, to gather ten new churches in a city population, is an object of as spread of the gospel is concerned, as is the gant ering of one hundred churches in a country pop

But I apprehend I have estimated the average amount for country churches, taking the coun try at large, too high. A few months since I asked the opinion of a very intelligent minister in Vermont, on the point. His estimate for the churches of that state was less than \$300. I have however put it down at \$400 or \$500. If I am too high, the difference is still more in fa-

also, that I am too low in my estimates for the city churches. For that cause the difference also will be as before.

Suppose now that the sum total expended by the American churches to extend the conquests \$5.000,000. Here then, we have

noon, God has fastened one little thread upon appropriate means to raise the tone of benevoent feeling, and the standard of benevolent givng in existing churches, in city and country. (2) By appropriate means to gather new churches in city and country, on those spots, where population and wealth are concentrated. These two would be his leading measures: because he would act under the full conviction that those who are already Christians, and who consecrate a part of their substance to God, would consecrate more, had they more of the benevolence of the gospel: and, that those who are not Christians, and whose whole substance is now been banished, by "vote of the Parish." Cerappropriated to other than religious uses, would, upon coming under the influence of Christian rescued by that act of sovereign authority, from benevolence, at once give their property along imminent danger of broken bones—and not less with themselves to God. Hence it would be an essential part of his policy to carry the conquests of truth into the territory of the and to select of course those points of attack of worship-obtained a faithful pastor, "as where the spoils would be the most abundant. Would not his eye, then, fall at once upon our are better than one, when that one is divided the same proportions essentially prevail else- cities? For gaining new accessions to the king- against itself. The town is small, and the popdom of Christ, both of men and money, he ulation scattered. But the moral and pecun would see, that these, of all others, are the spots resources of the evangelical part of it, are such as concentrated in our cities and commercial towns. to be cultivated. Here are minds without num- warrant the hope that the ministrations of the ber to be acted upon. They are easily access ble. Business brings them into daily contact, hindrance from either, or help from abroad. so that all the social principles of our nature are wealth so that a thousand business men converted unto God in the city, will secure to the cause given them, through the instrumentality of our of Zion treasures incomparably greater than could be secured by the conversion of the same number of the same class of men in the coun-

Brethren, this great subject is before yo Look at your cities, as the great centres of mor-al power. Look at them, as not yet half supplied with evangelical churches,-as containi more than 600,000 souls yet to be gathered under a gospel ministry, -- as containing inexhausta ble treasures,-as honored with men of the highest order of intellect-as scattering abroad tion. And still, it requires an eye of faith to disover the land and over the world, a mighty influence for good or for evil. Look at your cities. in their own moral destitutions, and in their noral relations to the country and the world: and then say, where there is to be found a field for evangelical labor possessing higher relative there rests the deep and strong conviction, that in the present posture of affairs, in the present strengthen the call for continued assistance to the state of the great work which our ascending church, that rears and defends the banner of Lord left in solemn charge for us to do, there the Lord of hosts. are no parts of it suffering so much as our cities. perverse is that heart that would divert ought of After his death, Unitarianism and Universalism wherever in the rapid openings of divine providence they are presented. But do not all this at the views given in this and preceding numbers, is there not reason to believe, that the speediest lem,"-is, at once to bring up the long neglected tributed by our churches in the country at large arrears in regard to the cities. The regeneration of our cities-O how it lays hold upon the world's regeneration! The work done, and who can weigh its mighty, its wide spreading bearings. Who can estimate its influence upon the present, and all future generations of men down to those in the city. And further my impression is, the end of time. The work done, and then shall need it always. this accumulated wealth lie at the Saviour's feet. Then shall the vast intellectual power concentrathe country, I do not profess any thing more ted in them be turned to new and consecrated than an approximation to the truth; nor for all uses. Then shall their merchants wherever The first is comparatively small, and probably the purposes of argument and persuasion, is any the avocations of business may call them, be thing more than this necessary. But I have given the estimates, (though with a good deal be all employed for God, and the good of men. ger eve of the lone missionary on the far distant island, shall no more wake up fear and

LETTERS FROM THE AGENT.

To Rev. Dr. Codman, Chairman

world evangelized and saved.

MY DEAR BROTHER,-The former part of April was spent in Boston, agreeably to pre vious arragements-and the several Evangelical churches were addressed either by Dr. Rice, then one of the Secretaries of the American Home Missionary Society, or myself. In the brethren, both ministers and laymen, I need not vor of missionary labor in cities. I apprehend say, we found cordial fellow laborers. The response given to the call was cheering and strengthening. About \$4,400 came into our Treasury from those churches, of which the greater part have been called into existence within ten or twelve years. And when this is of the Redeemer to be \$1,000,000, annual- added to what had been contributed within three ly. Suppose we wish to raise this in twenty of four months to Foreign Missions, and the American Education Society--and all this to a specific object to accomplish a business the numerous collections for Subbath Schools object I may say: and let us look at it in Tracts, Bibles, Temperance, building churches, n husiness-like way. To secure the object, it is City Missions, &c. &c., in the progress of the obvious, that treasures now devoted to other year-we are surprised at the amount. I have uses, must be brought under the control of the not all the data necessary to make out the com benevolent principle. We know there is mon- putation -and if I had, I know not whether I ey enough in the church & out of it. If \$5,000,- could do it-even for the holy purpose of making 000 were wanted for a rail-road, or any object the churches of this modern Thessalonica, en of the kind, that promised desirable returns, the samples to all the churches of the surrounding money could be easily had. We know there- country. Comparisons are invidious. The best fore, there is no want of money in the commu- examples are sometimes perverted. Strong nity, and the only question is how can \$5,000,000 light may destroy the weak eye. But, it may b of it he got at for the conversion of the world? allowed me to say, that the interest manifeste Let us look at the question as a business man by the churches of Boston in Home Missions, is to not feel, you say, nny inibut by coming here this aftereye at once on two leading measures. (1.) By whole Commonwealth, and calling into action

the weight of this consideration, our friends there, cannot, will not, ought not to be insensi-

The latter part of the same month, was emen meeting house, from which, greatly to their advantage, the evangelical church had recently tainly the expelled portion of the people were certainly thrown into far more favorable circumstances for the salvation of their souls. have since put up a new and convenient hous suppose"-and are learning that two societies gospel will ere long be sustained there, without

Of the little band in Billeriea you have heard asily turned to a religious account. They have and known much. It is a fine and commodious eloyed brother at W, and it may be expected that fter a sufficient trial of their faith and patience, "much people of that city" will be added to the Lord and to them. I have rarely met with warmer or more unfeigned piety than dwells in some bosoms there. And few as they are, they richly deserve the sympathy and aid of their sister churches---for none have manifested more steadfastness of purpose, to maintain the good fight of faith unto the end. Once I thought it a dwing enterprise, bordering nigh on presumpcern its happy termination-but God has recognited it as a part of his own plan-and has given success to his word-and some souls will enter tobe of questionable utility, had never been fittel to enter there. The Merrimack Canal, and claims? On my own mind, I am free to say, the Lowell Rail road, both passing through this

Carlisle,-the former residence of Rev. P. Country missions I love. Foreign Missions I Litchfield, one of the earliest friends and firm love. Upon both has God put the broad seal est supporters of the Massachusetts Missionary of his own blessed approbation: and cold is that heart that loves them not: and misguided, or tion to that witnessed in many of our parishes. nevolence that now flows in these holy chan- joined hands, and ejected the friends of Truth nels. No, -- brethren, pour your treasures increas- from the meetinghouse and their funds and ed a hundred fold into the Great Valley. Plant wrested from the church even its sacramental churches in every high hill in the land. Rein- vessels. They took joyfully however the spoiling force every missionary station now occupied among the heathen,—and occupy new ones fort, secured the smiles of heaven and the co-operation of their brethren abroad-erected another above sum. But suppose we consider it the the expense of leaving your cities to roll the and Holy Ghost in peace-spread another sacratides of death and ruin after you. Nay; from mental board-oltained continual supplies of preaching-and repeated showers of divine in fluence. The house of David waxes stronger way to convert the world is to " begin at Jerusa- and stronger. The simplicity and godly sincerity of this little company, loudly demands that o-operation which the more prosperous churches are well able to afford them. Hitherto they have been encouraged-and still they need en couragement-but there is so much vitality and vigorous action apparent in all their movements. that it may be safely predicted, they will not

The succeeding Sabbath was divided between Stoneham and Reading. The congregations in each, evinced a cordial interest in our object less accustomed to the contemplation of the objects of religious charity than the last-but they

Reading, I believe has always been prompt in meeting the claims of the destitute-at least during the ministry of their last three Pastors. olicitude and sinking of heart, but shall carry And the people have been favored with frequent joy and gladness, and hope to his bosom. God and powerful revivals. What they have distri shall be glorified, and heaven shall rejoice, and a buted of their carnal things, has been infinitely exceeded by the spiritual blessings received. The heart of your brother was greatly encouraged by of the intelligent friends of the Redcemer, here

secreted with us. You will not be surprised, that I lingered Monday morning, for thepurpose of visiting the parents and family connexions of our dear prother Temple, whose zeal for the Saviour has led him across the ocean-and planted him for ten years on the island of "Melita"—and now removed him to Smyrna. I could not leave the town, without looking with the eye, at the house of his hirth, the play grounds of his youth-the fields where he laid the green swarth in his riper years-and the friends who watched his cradle, taught his active limbs to move-and guided his feet to the Lamb of God. In such visions of earth, there is something hallowing to the soul. In the misgivings of the mind amid such scenes. there is holy enjoyment. The print of God's foot is seen there. The soft breathing of the

energies that otherwise had forever slept. In | fied affection I trust, among these few oppressed disciples.

forbidding spot in Massachusetts than this. The Lord can recover it-for strong is his hand, ployed in visiting several of the feeble churches in the counties of Essex and Middlesex. Fol-hath possessed it, and trodden down the daughand high is his right hand; but now, the enemy low me if you please, first to Lynnfield-where ter of God's people as the mire of the streets. I found a small congregation collected in a small unitarianism has too much decency to dwell school-house, hard by an old and weather beathere. Universalism or infidelity—no matter which-both alike bad-has the sole sway-holds the house of God-holds the parsonage-and holds the key of almost every door, through which truth could possibly enter. And this Universalism, is "the dog in the manger." They will neither enter the kingdom of heaven themselves nor suffer others who are entering to go in. No man can read the history of S. without having the onviction forced upon him, that nothing but fear of civil law presents the reacting there of the me scenes of violence and blood, which have characterized the triumphant progress of error om the days of Cain, to the day when our fathers left the shores of England. That history will yet be written-and it will be read-and vill prove a document throwing a blaze of light pon Universalism that will render its darkness visible, and ensure it the abhorrence of every man who loves peace, liberty, or holiness.

On this subject it is high time to speak out: the hundred handed error is marching over our desolations triumphantly-enlarging the extent from year to year---throwing down every monument of our father's piets it can reach, and, full of its "great swelling words of vanity," deceiving the simple, and hardening the froward to their final overthrow. Too little is said, too little is done, to foil the enemy. I know full well his dirtiness, and how the soul!loathes the stench that goes forth from him, and how easy it is to be persuaded that such a mass of putrefacion, cannot envelope a spirit, destined to long life; but after it has lived six thousand years, it is idle to indulge the hope of its speedy death. except through the vigorous use of the sword of the spirit. Yours, &c.

Sabbath Schools.

For the Boston Recorder.

Other Means of Interesting Children.

Other Means of Interesting Children.

There is so little difference required in managing Sabbath Schools in city and country, that I have not thought it worth while to particularize. The principles are the same in both cases.

My next subject, in the order which I have prescribed for myself, is teachere' prayer-meetings, weekly and monthly. But I find that on this point my views are exactly expressed in one of the essays of "A Teacher," published in your paper, I believe about three months since, to which I refer the reader. I will, therefore, now proceed to finish my remarks on the means of proceed to finish my remarks on the means of interesting children

interesting children.

The subject is boundless; but there is one great principle that may be laid down, which is to bring all the lessons the pupil studies to bear upon common life. Or in other words; to make every thing practical. I will present a few ex-

on common type. Or in other words; to make every thing practical. I will present a few examples of my meaning.

We will suppose a class to have been reciting the first thirteen verses of the XXI chapter of John, where an account is given of a fishing expedition by five or six of the apostles. The question may be asked; Where were these men fishing? Was it in the Atlantic Ocean? In the Connecticut, or the Hudson, or the Delaware, or Charles river? In Lake Eric, Lake Champlain or Lake Geneva? Where was it then? Which was it in; a river, a lake, or an ocean? If no explanation had been previously given, and there were no previous knowledge of the geography of Galilee, the scholars would only be able to say, probably that they were fishing in the sea of Tiberias, and that this sea or lake Tiberias was somewhere in Asia.

In order to give reality to the scenes and transactions, and consequently to the whole description—in order to have the number of the Sabbath

In order to give reality to the scenes and trans-actions, and consequently to the whole descrip-tion—in order to have the pupils of the Sabbath School really feel that the language of the Scrip-ture means something, that Peter and Thomas, and James and John and Nathaniel, were men and went into a boat, clad like fishermen, and and went mot a body, can like insertion, and cast their not as fishermen do; and were on the lake, at their fishing, all night, without success; that Jesus in his body, as it was nailed to the cross, met and conversed and ate with them the next morning; and then gave them some of the vice that he ever gave them while on earth;-I teachers. Formerly you could scarely say in order to have the pupils understand and realize all this, much familiar conversation and questioning is necessary. It is no light matter to interest a Sabbath School class; it is easy, but not light. It is easy to describe the lake or sea of Galilee or Tiberias; to tell its situation, shape, length, breadth, &c. to talk about their manner of fishing—the nature and structure of the or issing—the inture and structure of the general results and structure of the postless were fishing for mere sport, or solely to procure food; and a deep moral lesson might be drawn from a thorough inquiry whether there is any account given in the whole. Bible of fish heing ever taken in mere sport. But to apply all this so as to bring it to bear with the greatest possiso as to bring it to bear with the greatest possi-ble effect on the salvation of the pupil's soul, is far more difficult. Still it is a point far more difficult. Still it is a point gained or no small importance, when we have made a class feel that the things of the Bible are sober facts; that Christ and the Apostles were real, living, acting intelligences, and not genii or fairies; and that the sea of Tiberias was really a body of water with fish in it, encompassed by and resting a post large from

water with fish in it, encompassed by ing upon terra firma.

We will suppose, again that the class were studying the life of Jonah. Where was he horn? What was his occupation? Do we know any thing of his education? Where did God command him to go and preach? Which way was it, and how far? Did he obey, or did he go exactly in the opposite direction? Where was seed to the compassion of the actly in the opposite direction? Where was Joppa? Into what sea must Jonah have been cast? Every one of these questions, and many

Why were they not burned? Do you think they her, till they make acquired experience in the management of a smaller.

Why were they not burned? Do you think they her, till they make acquired experience in the management of a smaller.

I have said that we ought to take hints from should issue his proclamation that if you did not a certain time worship a certain image, you should be burned, or strangled, or heheaded; would you not worship it? If your parents or masters tell you to do that which you know to be wrong, must you not obey them, and do it? If

Whole No. 947.

they have usually commanded you to do only those things which have turned out to be beneficial to you, and they should now command you to do something which to you, at the first view, appeared to be wrong, but about which you were doubtful, ought you not then to do it? Ought you to obey your teachers in such a case? Any one clea?

one else? We will take one more piece of biography; that of Joseph. If your father or mother should show partiality to one of your brothers or sisters would it be right for you to hate or envy that brother or sister, on account of it? Would it be right to hate your parents for it? Suppose a teacher should do so; say it were I, your Sunday School teacher; ought you to hate either me or your classmates for it? Why not?

your classmates for it? Why not?

Suppose your young brother, pleased with being fondled by his parents, should dream a singular dream, and come and relate it to you, and it should seem to you to indicate that this brother was, at some time or other, to be king or governor or some other high officer, and you his subjects; would you mate him the more for or governor or some other high officer, and you his subjects; would you nate him the more for it? If not, what would you do? Would you strive to be as wise and good as possible, in or-der to fit yourselves as well to rule as to be ruled; and would you recollect that we ought not to pay very much attention to dreams?

Do you think Joseph's brethren ever attended

very much attention to dreams?

Do you think Joseph's brethren ever attended Sabbath School? Why not? But suppose they and Joseph had attended; do you think they would all have behaved alike? Would Joseph, think you, have been a good scholar? Would he have got his lessons well? Would he have attended school regularly, every Sabbath, unless he was sick? Or for fear it might rain a few drops, and spoil his hat or clothes, would he have staid at home, one day in two or three? Do you think he would have arrived early; or not till after the school was opened? Do you think he would have set or stood properly; or would he have leaned about and twisted into all sorts of shapes? Do you think he would have spoken distinctly in reciting? As many of you as think he would have gazed around, or got his fingers and the stable search was the stable search. of shapes? Do you think he would have spoken distinctly in reciting? As many of you as think he would have gazed around, or got his fingers into his mouth, or laughed or played, while reciting, may raise your hands. As many as think he would not have done this, may raise your

Do you think Joseph's brethren would have done all things just as you think Joseph would have done them? Why not? Which of them do you think would have been the best Sabbath School scholar? Why so? Had they a Bible in those days to get lessons in? Had they Christain churches? We have been talking about Joseph and Joseph's brethren; who were they and what sort of men, and where did they live? To what country did they sell Joseph? Where is Egypt? Is it in any part of North America? Where is it, then? Do you think Joseph's brethren would have

Where is it, then?
Do you think Joseph would have loved to read uch library books, as you have? Is it likely he would have used books well? Would he never have turned down, or torn leaves, or handled them with dirty fingers? Do you think he would have read them through, and tried to understand them? Do you believe he would have been able to tell his teacher what he had been reading

Did Joseph probably lie in bed later in the torning on the Sabbath—for they had Sabbaths—than on other days? Don't you think he udied his Sabbath School lesson pretty thorning the sabbath School lesson pretty the sabbat studied his Sabbath School lesson pretty thor-oughly every week before Sunday arrived? Do you think he began to play about the house, or the street, or the field, before Sunday was quite over, like some boys, now-a-days? Do you think he knew how to sit still, either at Sabbath School, or any other school, or at church? Some boys never learned to sit still, at home or abroad.

learned to sit still, at home or abroad.

Questions of a more general nature may be asked. The pupils may be required to give their opinion how Joseph would have acted in almost every conceivable condition of youthful life;—at meals, at home, in company, in school, at play, at work, under temptation to do or say wrong things, to equivocate, slander, use bad words, become angry, &c. &c. I might go on with x-amples without end. But it appears to me wholly unnecessary. What I have said, I suppose amply sufficient for every practical purpose.

amples without end. But it appears to me wholly unnecessary. What I have said, I suppose nmply sufficient for every practical purpose.

I have spoken incidentally, of a method of visiting parents and children, which I think most likely to be efficacious. If that plan cannot be carried into operation, I know of no other to recommend, except that which is now in general use, faithfully and perseveringly followed. In my next, therefore, I shall speak of the duties of parents in relation to Sabbath Schools; and should my limits permit, of those of Pastors and my limits permit, of those of Pa

For the Roston Becorder DUTIES OF PARENTS.

Among the "signs of the times" one thing is truly encouraging. I refer to the fact that so ols or Rible Classes, either as nu teachers. Formerly you could scarcly made a married person in either of these ranks, unless it were now and then a superintendent. "Buttimes are altered;" and they ought to be.
The cause of education, physical and intellectual, as well as religious, has long suffered be

cause the work of instruction has been confid ost exclusively to the young, and of course to inexperienced. On them has devolved a which I will venture to say the young ought

never to assume.

"But how then it may be asked," is experience ever to be obtained, if we may not teach to obtain it?"

That the young should be employed in teachng extensively, too,—is not denied. But they hould be employed as assistants, rather than as the full responsibility of guiding the young, so long as there are persons of more experience on whom the task can devolve.

We should do well to observe the order of Providence, in the schools which he has established. First he provides a wale and Goula.

lished. First, he provides a male and female teacher. Then after a little preparation they teacher. Then after a little preparation they are furnished with one or two pupils; generally but one. If the teachers are young, their teachers are usually living to share with them in the task—at least, by giving them private counsel. And it is a most singular provision of the divine economy that a person feels about the same interest in the fourth generation that succeeds him, the kind of the first of the form of the same interest in the fourth generation that succeeds him. that he does in the first. The grand-parent— say what we will—unless he is repulsed, feels nearly all the interest in the grandson that its im-

Joppa? Into what sea must Jonah have been cast? Every one of these questions, and many more which seem to grow out of the lesson might be made topics of much interesting and animating discussion. It is true, this lesson is better adapted to a class somewhat advanced, than to the next Sabbath—the last in the menth, was pent at Saugus. It was a communion Sabbath.

The Hall in which we assembled, was well filled The demeanor of the Congregation was respector twelve, and seldom rises to that number.
Thus they acquire experience gradually. They
are not charged with the care of a larger number, till they have acquired experience in the
management of a smaller.
I have said that we ought to take hints from

And in common and infant schools 50, 60, or 70 pupils, you seldon ... What God hath join-

with 40, 50, 60, or 70 pupils, you seldom if ever hear of such a thing. What God hath joined together, is every where put asunder.

I am not so sanguine as to suppose the day very near when no infant or common school of any considerable number of pupils will be without at the least one male or one female teacher; but I do hope that the general practice of hurrying those who are very young of either sex into this station to sustain its weighty responsibilities, will ere long fall into disuse.

At least it is to be hoped that the growing sentiment that none but the young are, fit to teach, will not prevail. I heard a gentleman of some distinction publicly declare, not long since,

ublicly declare, not long since, some distinction publicly declare, but the work that no person ought to be employed in the work of instructing the young, who was over forty years of age. Let this sentiment become a lityears of age. Let this sentiment become a fir-tle more common than it is now, and I will not say that we are undone; but this I will say, that though we may contrive to have schools, they

will not be worth having.

Perhaps this will be deemed a digression.

My intention is, however, to bring what I have Perhaps this will be deemed a digression.

My intention is, however, to bring what I have
said to bear with force, upon Sabbath Schools.

For who are the teachers of these schools? Are
they such, alone, as ought to be seen there? Are
they the parents, the grand-parents or other elder relatives, the friends, the neighbors, the elder brothers or sisters, of the pupils? Or are
they strangers? Are they those whom God has
entrusted with families or schools where their minds have been long subjected to a necessary discipline? Or are they those who have had no experience of either kind?

maintain, and with much confidence, that no unts or occasional substitutes, but those e been employed as parents or teachers, nortal soul ought not to be jeonardized

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person should teach in Sabbath Schools, except as assistants or occasional substitutes, but those who have been employed as parents or teachers. The immortal soil ought not to be jeopardized as it often is, by being entrusted to the inexperienced, the ignorant, and I may say the unconverted. For I very much question the propriety of employing teachers in Sabbath Schools, unless they give good evidence of piety.

What do pious parents mean? How can they answer at the day of righteous retribution for the course they take in refation to this subject? They profess, generally, to value Sabbath School instruction; they send their children to the school, they wish them well, and offer, it may be (I fear it often is so,) a few lazy prayers in their behalf; but does not the matter end here? I have admitted at the outset, that some ers in their behalf; but does not the here! I have admitted at the outset, that some parents have afready become awake to the im-portance of this subject and have entered the Sabbath School. But a great deal remains to

If they really care for the souls of the children whom God has given them, why do they not en-ter the Sabbath School, en masse? Why leave this important work to those whose qualifica-tions and whose motives even, for entering up-on the work, are to say the least doubtful? Why not nine tenths, instead of one tenth of the teach-

I am happy to know many teachers—son very young ones-who are engaged in this work, purely from love to God. I know a few, work, parely from love to God. I know a few, also, whose motive appears to be henevolence to mankind. But unless I greatly mistake, I know a much larger number who labor in this cause from sheer selfishness. Not to gain money, for that is out of the question. There are other rewards for selfish human effort besides money. Sabbath Schools and religious instruc-

ey, for that is out of the question. There are other rewards for selfish human effort besides money. Sabbath Schools and religious instruction have become popular. Many would arrive at distinction by this road. It is true, God alone is the Searcher of human motives; nevertheless he has delegated to his creatures the power of knowing a tree by its fruits.

The great duty of parents in relation to Sabbath Schools, then, is, to become teachers. Here I shall be met by a thousand excuses. But I have heard them a thousand times over, and what do they amount to? Why just about nine times in ten, absolutely to nothing. Remember I am speaking now to pious parents; those who have made a covenant with Jehovah, both as regards themselves and their children.

One parent deems himself "incapable" of teaching in the Sabbath School. It seems you did not think yourself incapable of having the charge of children. But God has commanded you—yes. YOU, not a hireling—to train them up for Him! And educate them, somehow, you must. "There is no escape from education." They are to be trained for heaven or hell; and by you.

The right of delegating the parental power, in the abstract, is by no means denied; though whenever this is done parents are believed to be,

in the abstract, is by no means denied; though whenever this is done parents are believed to be responsible for the results. And we are to look responsible for the results. And we are to look forward to a period when such delegation will be unnecessary. The use of schools, I mean except families, the schools which God has established—is, to teach mankind to do without them. Some parents are so much fatigued with the labors of six days that they are unfit for doing are thing of the kind in practice and the schools. labors of six days that they are unfit for doing any thing of the kind in question on the seventh. Fatigued with what labors? Why, with the task of getting money to lay up, perhaps for a distant and uncertain future. Or if not to lay up, to expend in those things which fashion, rather than Christian rules, has changed from superfluities to necessaries. How happy would it be, if those parents whom God has endowed with great views of body, and mind, send one of the control of the con with great vigor of body and mind, would expend their mighty energies, in the proportion e way they sh rest of the time! If the immortal mind eart of a child are worth one thousandth of what the most avarieious parent appears to be-lieve them to be, then is it not worth while to expend one sixth as much tin on them as pend one sixth as much time on them as we do
on the bodies they shabit? If parents will only
part with a few of their superfluities, they will
soon find time enough to instruct their children.
Indeed it is an absurdity to suppose that we
have not time to do what God has made our
duty. Is it not a great shame for families to
spend their hundreds every year on articles,
which at best do them do good, as I can prove,
and as they even generally concepts and see for and as they even generally concede, and vet for the sake of these very articles to endanger the souls of their children; and probably be the

aneans, indirectly, of acting the seal to their esernal condemnation?

Not a few parents cannot get up, on Sunday morning, soon enough to enter the Sabbath School. They have hardly time to pack off their children. Or there is so much cooking and preparing food on the Sabbath that they find it impossible to be absent. Or if they were absent during the intermission they could not receive company.

Now the reason why people cannot get up as and the reason why people cannot get up as early on Sunday morning as on the morning of any other day, grows out of facts which I have already mentioned. If people did not exhaust themselves quite so much during the week in the service of the goldess of fashion, and if the service of the goldess of fashion, and if they would go to bed at nine o'chest would go to bed at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, they would probably rise early enough

next morning.

As to spending time in cooking on the Sab-As to spending time in cooking on the Sabbath, I deem it abominable. I have seen domestics, three or four in a small family, kept at home on Sunday to cook; and I have seen the time spent in cooking, among other things, toad-atools (mushrooms.) I have also seen such a parade made, even in families whose style of living was considered quite plain, that the usual quota of wood was exhausted, and one of the domestics had to betake himself to the woodpile with his axe before Sunday expired. All this I have witnessed between the Potomac and the Penolseot rivers; and in the family of a professor of religion.

sor of religion.

No one would starve—for a single day in seven-by living on plain food cooked the day be-forehand. It need not take long to breakfast on a piece of good bread and a little water; dine a piece of good needs and a lattle water; time on a plain pudding or some rice or potatoes cooked on Saturday, and sup on bread and milk, or gruel. And a natural and reasonable appe-

tite could not complain of these. No man ever enjoyed the pleasures of the table more than my-self, Epicurus himself not excepted, yet I never ask a more luxurious bill of fare than the fore-going. And I know no friend of God and Sub-bath Schools, who would starve on it, in twenty-four house.

That there are families where one-or even in some cases both the parents cannot possibly leave home for the Sabbath School, I presume not to deny. Still they are exceptions to the general rule. It is not probable that after all, it would not take all the parents in the community to fit out a school with teachers, even at a very liberal allowance. Still I maintain as a general rule all parents should stand ready to store the field if worted at a moment's warnenter the field, if wanted, at a moment's

ing.
Thus I have presented I my views of the dutier Thus I have presented I my views of the duties of parents in relation to Sabbath Schools. There are a number of minor duties which are of great importance absolutely, but compared with the foregoing they seem rather insignificant. Every parent should keep up—at all hazards—an intimate acquaintance with the teacher of his own children, and should use great exertion to see that they meet the teacher at the appointed weekly meetings, and that they are punctual and regular in their attendance on the Sabbath. They may also pray with and for their children; and if they will use the language which the children can understand, they may be taught to take an interest in prayer; or at least to tolerate it. an interest in prayer; or at Who ever hears a prayer in the family circle for Sabbath Schools, District Schools, or Infant

Schools? Those parents for whom there may not be an Those parents for whom there may not be an immediate opening as teachers in any Carbanh School should not neglect to prepare themselves for the work, whenever God shall call them to it. Let them join some adult Bible Class. On this last subject I may be an enthusiast; but unless I am greatly mistaken the time is not far distant when whole churches—perhaps whole congregations will come together as Bible classes and "receive with meekness the engrafted word." "receive with meckness the engrafted word."
I have under my care at present a class of almost all ages from 20 upward. Two or three are not far from 70 years of age. They engage in the study of those Scriptures which are able to make "wise unto salvation" with all the engerness of young persons of 18; and what was more unexpected still, they make talerable proficiency.

A. B. C.

Revivals.

REVIVALS IN 1834.

A protracted meeting was holden in Barnard last week. There were before its conclusion nast week. I here were before its conclusion several instances of apparent conversion, of heads of families and others. There appeared to be much feeling, and of the right character, and little if any improper excitement. We never object to the quantity of excitement, provided it be of the right kind; provided it be the excitement of regions before in view of good. reason, and not that of animals, from sympathy and circumstances. We hope for early authen-

reason, and not that of animals, from sympathy and circumstances. We hope for early authentic and particular-information from Barnard.

We said that we expected revivals in 1834, because some had fallen so low, that they must revive or perish, and though, some of the fallen would probably perish, we could not believe that all of them would. Were we not right as to the fall? to the fall?

The minutes of our last Convention report 206 The minutes of our last Convention report 206 churches, and 168 ministers, settled and unsettled. To 16 of these churches, there had been during the year, additions of from 11 to 32 members each. To the remaining 192 churches there had been added, by letter and profession,

there had been added, by letter and profession, 156 members, less than one to a church.

Of the 168 ministers, 15 were pastors or stated supplies in the 16 prosperous churches. Take the 15 from the 168 ministers reported, and there remains 153; that is, three less than the number added to the 190 churches, both by letter and profession. How long would it be, before the whole state would be converted at that are? If there were a minister south, and is rate? If there were a minister settled and in every parish how long would it be, at that rate? The population of the state increased, from 1820 to 1830, at the rate of 4,490 a year.

Now, we ask, is it possible that so many Christians, in so many churches, with so many ministers, can lies a year to see the parents.

ministers, can live a year to so little purpos without guilt? We think it elearly impossible. [Vt. Chron.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Robert J. Breck-enridge, pastor of the 2d church in Baltimore, dated Jan. 8, 1834.

I got back to this city from the west about th I got back to this city from the west about the middle of November, after an absence of sever-al months, during which I had been allowed to witness several outpourings of the Spirit of God; and I returned fully resolved to set the mark and I returned fully resolved to set the mark higher, and to labor more and better for my mas-ter. Not long after my return, two of the min-isters of our persuasion here, in conjunction with myself, determined to hold united services alter-nately in our three churches, every night, for as many nights as God would direct; three weeks were mentioned, (a week for each church) but perhaps not agreed on. On the first Sabbath of December I was called, in conjunction with a brother to organize a Presbyterian church among the free people of color in this city, and was the free people of color in this city, and was greatly delighted to find 17 persons, (among others) coming forward on profession of their faith. You will understand my feelings when I say, that this church was of my own gathering by extra services in my lecture room, in the spare time between services on the Sabbath days. On the Sth of December we held a communion season in my church, and fifteen souls were united to us; the services having been continued every night in the congregation. This greatly strengthneed my heart; and although I had failed of getting aid from any to whom I applied to come and assist me, I determined to go forward trusting in the Lord. There was a great awaken, ing among Constitutes, many occurred to when. by extra services in and wheever had before seen a revival of reli-gion, might have been sure God was about to do nighty things among us. I will mention here kind of meeting, to which I was twice driver by the force of circumstances, which were wor terfully solemn and powerful in their effect derfully solemn and powerful in their effects. My church is very large, but my lecture room very small in comparison; one holding perhaps fifteen hundred persons, the other not over two hundred and fifty. The consequence was that when our meetings were not full enough to fill the church pretty well and we met in the lecture room, I sometimes found almost the entire congregation to consist of professors of religion; to remedy which, I preached to the unconverted in the lecture room, while some one spoke to Christians, or they prayed alone in another place. I consider these means to have been place. I consider these means to have been signally blessed. In this state of the congregation, so full of glorious promise, and when I had failed in getting aid, and was nearly exhausted by three or four weeks of constant labor, God failed in getting aid, and was nearly exhausted by three or four weeks of constant labor, God sent us help from a most unexpected quarter, and of the most valuable kind. On the 19th of December we admitted nineteen persons into the church by the public profession of their faith in Jesus Christ; on the 22d we admitted thirty two more, in the same way; and the last Sabath norning fifteen more; when the people of God celebrated again (at the distance of four weeks from the last execution). weeks from the last occasion) the communion of the body and blood of Jesus Christ our Lord. Making over ninety souls added to the church to which I minister, (the 2d) besides those men-tioned, and several since added to the colored church, (the 6th) to which I preach, making

Our only reliance throughout has been on Christ our Lord; our only effectual helper his blessed Spirit. The great doctrines of the cross, simply, clearly and truly seld, and fully preached to the people, have been the aim of all the ministrations which God has so graciously owned. And if any one doctrine of grace has been more sedulously held forth than others it has been the necessity of the Spirit's influences in the contract of the spirit's influences in the contract of the spirit's spinfuences. ces in every step towards heaven, and the readi-ness of God to grant his spirit, in answer to prayer, for Jesus sake.

There are several things which deserve men-

tion, as in some degree peculiar. And first mention with gratitude to God, and to the men bers of my church, the perfectly united, cordinated fervent zeal with which the whole church and fervent zeal with which the whole church aroused itself from slumber and went forward to this work. Insomuch that under circumstac-ces, where union and effort were indispensable, and very peculiar causes threatened them, our hearts were kept as the heart of one man, by the hearts were kept as the heart of the man, by the goodness of God over us. Secondly, this work has manifested in very many cases, in the most clear manner, the direct and sometimes almost unmediate answer of God to the prayers of his people. Some cases have been striking and remarkable. Thirdly, the good Spirit has visited us rather by families, than by individual cases. In one house, nearly every soul in it, amounting seven, who were not before converted, of who some were adults, four of whom were no were converted. In another connexion eight persons; in a third seven; four children (all adults) of one elder; three young children of another elder; two only sons just growing of a third elder; truly God has visited his ple in mercy. Fourthly, that part of the gregation who statedly, but unfrequently gregation who statedly, but unfrequently wor-ship with us, as ouce on the Sabbath, &c. of whom there are many in all city churches, have I believe been entirely passed by and overlook-ed by the blessed Spirit: which is the more reed by the blessed Spirit; which is the more re-markable, as many cases have occurred in which casual hearers, and among them even Catholics, Universalists, and Socinians, have been convert-ed. On the other hand there are not many praying families on which a blessing has not fallen; indeed I cannot at this moment call to mind a single house in which the family as such erect an altar to God that he has not Presbyterian

LEXINGTON, KY.

That we are in the midst of a revival, a glori s revival of religion, is doubted by no

ous revival of religion, is doubted by none. That Lexington is again the theatre of God's all powerful grace, is fully evident to the most skeptical who have given themselves an opportunity of forming a correct judgmant on the subject.

In last week's Luminary we gave a brief notice of the protracted meeting which commenced in the First Presbyterian church, (under the pastoral care of Rev. N. H. Hall,) on Friday, the 31st ult. The meeting was in progress when our last paper was issued. We then expressed our opinion that a work of God was evidently going on, more indicative of a spirit of idently going on, more indicative of a spirit of general revival than had been witnessed here for veral years. But at the time that article was written, we are free to confess, that we had not the slightest doubt that an we had not the slightest doubt that an unusual work of grace had commenced, yet our faith was too feeble to permit us to anticipate any thing like the extent of the blessings which Ai-mighty goodness has since showered down upon his people here, and the surrounding mul-

The meeting has been continued, without it rmission, from its commencement. Upwards f 50 individuals have already united with the Virst church, and several with the McChord Presbyterian) church. Whether any have yet een added to the churches of other denomination

cen added to the course.
ons we have not learned.
The meeting has continued uniformly to i
rease in interest as it has progressed. T crease in interest as it has progressed. The congregations are sometimes too large to be comfortably accommodated in the church, although the building is spacious. Whenever the invitation is given, great numbers come forward to seats appropriated for that purpose, to be specially instructed and prayed for by the church.

We take peculiar pleasure in stating, that th pastor and members of the McChord church and many of the members of the several denon nations in the city, are engaged with much ar inations in the city, are engaged with much ardor and zeal in promoting the good work. The
utmost harmony and affection seems to prevail.
No jealousies, no heart-burnings. All appear
to feel that it is a common cause, and seem willing to lend their aid in its advancement. This
we regard as one of the most favorable indications of the genuineness and permanency of the
work. May God grant its continuance! For Spirit of brotherly affection and confidence per-vade every heart. Let no one be willing to haz-ard the experiment of placing the slightest im-pediment in the way of the car of mercy and sal-vation. If he cannot approve of some things that are done, let him not jeopard the safety of his own soul, and risk the frowns of "Jehovah, but ather let hing " stand still, and see the salvation

The meeting has now been in progress thirchurch till the latter part of the week, and then be transferred to tive McChord church.

[Luminary.

Geneseo, LIVINGST ON Co. N.Y .- A correct

GENESEO, LIVINGST ON CO. N. I.—A correspondent of the New York Observer, in a letter dated Geneseo, Feb. 12, 1834, says:

For some time past meetings have been held in two different neighborhoods out of the village.

The exercises have been a meeting for prayer and conference in the afternoon, and preachor and conserence in the atternoon, and preaching in the evening by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Lord. The result already is, between twenty-five and thirty in each district hopefully converted to Christ. In one of them twelve heads of ed to Christ. In one of them twelve heads of families are numbered—and eight family altars have been erected to the worship of the Lord Jehovah. In every family which I have visited, salvation, Jesus Christ and him crucified was their theme. Said a good mother in Israel in one of these families, "we have had the Gospel brought to our doors—and how can I sufficiently express my gratitude to God for this unspeakable blessing? Why it has afforded me a paradize here on earth." Well may she rejoice in the goodness of God. Her hushand,—over whose head more than threescore years have rolled, wasted in the service of the prince of darkness, said to me: "I feel that I an 1 a miracle of grace—a brand plucked from the burning cle of grace-a brand plucked from the burning at the eleventh hour! Through my whole life I have disregarded God and the momentous eter nal interests of my never-dying soul---and nov just as my footsteps are treading upon the grave God, for the sake of his dear Son has stretched out his hand, and as I trust, rescued my soul from endless death." But it is not my intention over twenty; and nearly as many more who have either joined or intend to join other church-

have either joined or intend to join other church-es, or who suppose it best to wait a little longer before they decide in relation to what church they had better join, making perhaps not far o'colck, P. M. Conversation meetings for those

pressively and affectionately heard from the sa-cred desk, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

I have been greatly delighted to hear the car-dinal and fundamental doctrines of the blessed Bible, which are too often studiously kept out of Bible, which are too often studiously key view,—so fully, lucidly and harmonio hibited to the mind and the understanding cogently enforced upon the consciences tening audience for their immediale acc There is an interesting state of things many of the churches in this region." nd and the understanding, an

Valley of Virginia.—Extracts of a letter to the Editor of the Telegraph from Rev. F. M. Farland, dated Greenville (Augusta co.) Feb.

15th, 1834. I would just add, that the state of religion "I would just add, that the state in religious in many of our churches in this section of the state is very encouraging. A protracted meeting has recently been held in Augusta church of which Dr. Speece is the pastor. There had been an accession to the church of 128; and on the following Sabbath others were expected to

upply for admission.

On yesterday a protracted meeting was to commence in Staunton, it was thought under very promising circumstances.

HALIFAX Co. Va.—We have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city, by which we learn that an interesting and powerful work of grace is witnessed at Harmony Church in Halifax county. A protracted meeting was closed there Wednesday of last week. [Richmond Tel

BOSTON RECORDER. Saturday, March 1, 1834.

REMOVAL. The Office of the Boston Recorder ion, is removed from No. 14, No. 19. Water-Street, nearly opposite the former stand.

TWENTY-PIPTH OF PERRUARY.

There were three meetings of the friends of Temperance in this city last Tuesday,-a prayer meeting at Park-street at 9 o'clock, A. M.; a meeting of the State Temperance Society, for business, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; and a public meet- of business. ing of the Suffolk County Society, at Faneuil Hall, at 9 P. M., in which the State and Legislative and several city Temperance Societies united.

The prayer meeting in the morning was for two objects,---the cause to which the day was devoted throughout the country; and the reviving presence of the Holy Spirit in our church-Remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Blagden and Rev. Dr. Wisner. Never, said Dr W., were two objects more appropriately united. In all his experience as a Pastor, nothing had impressed upon his mind so deeply the absolute necessity of the almighty power of the Spirit of God to change men's hearts, as his inercourse with individuals who were more or less under the influence of a love of ardent spirit. He could convince them; they would acknowledge, and weep to think of the chains that bound them; but to break away from the slavery, they seemed to have no power. For himself he believed that the wonderful success of the enterprize must be attributed to the deep feeling of this necessity of Divine interposition that had ever been cherished by its originators and princinal agents. Mr. Blagden's remarks related to the spirit of benevolence and prayer and of rejoicing in good, that we ought to cherish, with special reference to the present awakened state of the churches.

The meeting in the evening was a noble one The vast Hall was crowded --- not withstanding the extremely unpleasant state of the weather -with an immense and most respectable audience, among whom were recognized the repre sentatives, in this generation, of some of those who in the days of our fathers, associated their deeds forever with the name that Cradle of Liberty. RICHARD FLETCHER, Esq. President of the County Society, took the chair, and explained briefly the occasion and objects of the meeting. work. May God grant its communities out our own short experience in revivals has fully confirmed us in the belief, that whenever sectarian jealousies and party bickerings show their unholy heads in such seasons, the inevitable consequence is, that the minds of Christians are diverted from their proper channel, their hearts become the abode of unholy passions, guilt is contracted on their souls, and the Spirit of God takes his departure, leaving them to gratify their own unhallowed feelings, and leaving the souls of the impenitent to perish in their opposition to God. Let love then be cultivated among the professed disciples of Christ. Let a Spirit of brotherly affection and confidence perspirit of brotherly affection and confidence perspiri upon the work of forming auxiliaries. The ser vices of Mr. Frost were engaged, and he commence ed his agency just 60 days ago. The results were as yet but partially known, but they were of the most cheering character. There had been actually returned to the secretary, 6 --- the

lows: Ward No. 1, 732; No. 2, 555; No. 3 1095; No. 4, 663; No. 5, 892; No. 6, 682; No. 7, 414; No. 8, 608; No. 9, 513; No. 10, 639; No. 11, 377: No. 12, 340, exclusive of 404 in South Boston; making an aggregate of 8205 names; or about every fifth person in the city over 12 years of age. (None under that age are illowed to sign.) The object of the Society was, to present this subject to every individual, and to keep it so before the public, by appropriate means, as to put an end to the practices from

which its members pledge themselves to abstain.
The Rev. Baron Stow moved a resolution to the effect that the Temperance Reformation, and the measures adopted to promote it, by the diffusion of information and the exertion of a kind moral influence, deserve the support of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. S, began by alluding to the meetings and actors in that Hall 60 years ago, and quoted, as appropriate to the present occasion, the language one of them: " The voice of your father's blood calls to you," &c.; and then proceeded to exhibit the claims of the enterprize on the several classes named in the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Hildreth, Secretary and agent of the State Society, was the second speaker. His object was, to prove that the traffic in ardent spirit as a drink presents a formidable obstacle to the Temperance Reformation, and that it is crorally serong. Mr. H. is a shrewd man; w, hat he says is full of pith and point; and he gay. s us a clear and cutting demonstration of the

It is useless to pretend that he buys of you voluntarily and self-prompted.

He was ready to acknowledge the respectability of many individuals who were engaged in the traffic. He verily believed that there were many who were the means of getting twenty men drunk every day, who would not for their right and receive from any one of the twenty a single cent above the regular market price for getting drunk. He recollected a fact that would ilustrate this. A poor negro woman came into quest of Mr. Packard of Philadelphia, Sen the the shop of one of these respectable dealers. with her cents and her little bottle, to get her pint of rum. The seller filled his measure with wants of the world were forcibly exhibited great exactness; but on pouring it in, found that the obligations of Sabbath School teach there was a little more than the bottle would hold-a half or a third of a glass, perhaps; An illumined transparent map of the wa which-so scrupulous was this respectable re- exhibited by Mr. Packard, showing at a sh tailer not to do any thing morally wrong-he by light and dark shades, the moral co carefully handed to the poor creature, his cus- the globe. The picture was indeed a dark tomer, to drink on the spot!

ness that is morally right, so that we do not see correct idea, as exhibited by the diagram it in its true character. Now suppose it was confined to a single town on our seaboard. Suppose all the traffic throughout the state-with all the respectability of those who now carry it on the population of the various portions of -were to be collected in one place, and were to constitute its whole business; -the importing-the distilling---the selling in great quantities in Sabbath School teachers had hitherto be & small---the buying --- and the drinking. There yould take place all the drunken brawls---there the murders occasioned by rum--there would ficiency. One of the most important am be the broken-hearted wives and the more than orphan children---there the vice and crime, disease and death, in one great and concentrated School whether the Bible is really believe mass, that are now scattered, with their loathomeness and poison, throughout the commu And to determine the character of this traffic. and the practices connected with it, compare it tending Sabbath School for a length of with a similar concentration of any other branch studying and committing the Scrip

spectable dealers, and was convinced that they nected with a Sabbath School in Phila would give up selling just as soon as all respectble customers would leave off buying.

Hon. Mr. Barton of the Senate appeared to reciprocate the civilities that had been extended ed by the Secretary that the heathen a the Legislative Temperance Society. He was happy to say that that society embraced a and that a large proportion of them would majority of the Executive department, and more from the Sabbath School, and that many a han a majority of one, at least, of the two the Sabbath Schools in this country were branches of the Legislature; so that when you ingup for that purpose. The object the go among them, instead of finding but one in which he had in view was to impress up five, your chance is more than equal that the first man you meet is a pledged fellow laborer the country the importance of more dire in this cause. Dr. B. made a few remarks on forts to establish the youth in our Sa entire abstinence as the duty of all.

Mr. Frost, agent of the county Society, in part to them clear and definite knowledge whose zealous and efficient labors this city has moral condition and wants of the human so much reason to rejoice, made an eloquent Maps of the world similar to the one ethi appeal in favor of the pledge. He referred with it was stated, were now in preparation at P great felicity and effect, to the pledges of the phia under the direction of the American S. first settlers of Plymouth and of Salem, and es- School Union, and would be furnished to the pecially to several made in that Hall, by the bath Schools in the course of a few month Warrens, Hancocks, Adamses, Otises, Quinceys the use of these maps great facilities, it was and men of kindred spirit, during the ten years ed, would be afforded, in communicating that preceded the Revolution. He had taken tiously to children and youth a correct pains to obtain copies of the pledges, and to edge of the moral state of the world. make himself familiar with the circumstances; and we should pity the man who could listen to such an argument and appeal in that place, terest manifested, for an hour and a half, without feeling it a privilege and an honor to address of Mr. Packard. Impression pledge himself, whenever the well-being of his made which we trust will not soon be fellow citizens might demand it.

After a few remarks by Alden Bradford, Esq. f Plymouth, the proceedings were closed with the following Hymn, written for the occasion, LUCIUS M. SARGENT, Esq. It was read by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont in a manner that made some passages thrill through all hearts, and the last four verses sung by the immense assembly standing:---HVMN TUNE-Old Hundred.

Here freedom's life-cry taught the brave, Our belted fathers, to be free. To thee, oh Lord, the child they gave;

Thine was their cause, their trust in They rock'd and rear'd the bantling here

3 Those hearts, so ready at the call,
Those tongues of fire, that spurr'd them on,
Lie where their glory wraps them all; Their fame was ring: their work we Immortal guides! we hear them still:

Their watch-word still, " BE FREE, BE FREE!

God of eternal truth, WE WILL! Our cause is thine, our trust in thee. Before thy throne, we boast the name Of FREEMEN:—God, thy frown is just Immortals, break your bonds of shame Arise, inebriates, from the dust!

Siav ry see the earth the poison'd bow! Softer than silk are iron Compar'd with those that chafe the soul.

Hosannas, Lord, to thee we sing, Whose power the grant fiend obeys. What countless thousands tribute bring, For happier homes, and brighter days! Thou wilt not break the braised reed, Thou will not break the bruised reed, Nor leave the broken heart unbound: The wife regains a husband freed! The orphan clasps a father found! Spare, Lord, the thoughtless, guide the blind,

To live, by forging chains to bind His weaker brother in the dust. With nature's draught your goblets fill, And pledge the world that ye are free! God of eternal truth, we will! Our cause is thine, our trust in thee!

Think of thousands of hearty voices uniting such a Hymn in FANUELL HALL! Think of n assembly, crowding, from end to end, and ground that they are Unitarians. from side to side, its spacious floor and ample galleries,-receiving, with loud and reiterated applause-like the voice of liberty that resound- to the sastentation" of such pe ed there in the days of our fathers-the proposition, that THE TRAFFIC IN ADDENT SPIRIT AS A DRINK IS MORALLY WRONG, and that the PUBLIC GOOD im

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

periously demands its ABOLITION!

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society was held at the Federal street Meetinghouse (Dr. Channing's) on Friday evening, Feb. 21, Dr. Lowell, President in the chair. The report was read by the Secretary,

from one hundred and thirty souls, who have been hopefully converted to God. I rejoice to add that there are still a number who appear to be inquiring the way to Zion; and among the people of the 6th church also there are evident tokens of good.

Our only reliance throughout has been on Christ our Lord; our only effectual helper his. grand remarked on the principle of trade as anti-war power. It was a new topic on such occasion; and the speaker's fertility and apr of illustration made it a very interesting or

A meeting of Sabbath School teachers of common interest was held at the Old South ch el on Sabbath evening last; nearly four him teachers were present. It was called at the ry of the American Sunday School Union by his statements and illustrations supply them set forth in a strong point of · A ten cent piece, representing that portion The traffic, as it exists in the country, is diluted, as it were. It is connected with other busi- the crown of a hat, will convey perhaps apri

> After some statistical information rel earth, the number and location of the mis ries now in the field, the Secretary showed wi ficient in their labors, and what course it necessary to pursue in future to remedy this he said, was that of not ascertaining in the instance of every scholar that enters the Sale them to be divinely inspired and the Ward God Instances have recently come to Philadelphia, as well as in this city, of you ory, who were confirmed infidels. Some ling accounts of youths of this descripti were related by Mr. Packard; the mere a of which was enough to make one shudder

would be extensively supplied with missi minds of the teachers of this city and thro Schools in the truths of Christianity and to

It is impossible to convey to those no at this meeting a correct idea of the i

CEYLON MISSION.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce letter from the Rev. Mr. Wisslow of lon mission, dated at Calcutta, Oct. 2. on his way to the United States with daughters of Missionaries, all between of 9 and 16 inclusive. Three are da Mr. Winslow, three of Mr. Meigs, to Poor, one of Mr. Spaulding, and of Woodward. Mr. Winslow is expec some time in this country, as an age A R C. F. M., and then to return t -The children are sent home becau rents prefer a permanent separation for daughters, to bringing them up in such of society as exists around them.

says:-" I did hope to procure passage for there are only 4 and only one of these, the leave within about a mo the Commander of each, but a such a company, as their ships passengers, and are full, or are passengers, and are full, or ar cargo. The supercargo and Tuscany however, have been promise to look around the passage in her, we may have three months; and may perhap ship which was expected, as bring out the reinforcement have heard this evening the male here, wishes to go as a ser charge of the children, that thus s abled to return to her native land

TRIAL OF ENGLISH UNITAR We learn from our London Jon judgment has been given against the in the case mentioned in our last, an will probably be an appeal.

The Vice Chancellor decides the present Trustees of the cha whom are Mr. Kenrick and Mr. W. names familiar to the readers of the Register of this city-must be re that Lady Hewley " would have she borror at the thought of her chari give some extracts for his judge -The Congregational Magazin the change of trustees, and the terations in the administration of the will produce an important effect upon tarian body, especially in the North ties."

The New York Observer's

It should be understood, that Unitarians, now pending, is the same case, going the same round sent back by the Lord Chancellor

Jun. 6

that the defendants questions propounde fact is, that the ans fact is, that the were so evidently e be justly considered court, but a violation sworn deponent. To fore sent back the consideration of the sent back the sent bac minister rebuke, an ses the whole truth. dently and atterly fa send a different sort of witnesses, when the witnesses, when the
again by appeal, as I
the case, remains to b
But in consequence
fendants, being Trust
gacy, to confess them
tarians, or to make
garding their religiou
obliged to make out a
them to answer on out

March 1, 1

them to answer on oat lead to the settlemen lead to the settlemen commission were instifessors of Manchester for of St. Savior's Garage of York, all incumbents Hewley: to other presame sect; and to severested men of the couto be competent with tracts and books, put other sources of information of the couton the following the n were ins opinions commonly r tarians were held by h v did not know! did not know! A
College at York, the o
Great Britain, did no
opinions were taught
St. Saviour's Gate che
Dec. 19. We have

the main points on whi to rely. Contrary to a undertaken to grapple show, that Lady Hew with the faith and pur bas ever been, and still Temperance Con

The Temperance which we published a held in New York tas Wednesday. The ne full accounts of the eems, was not repre Delegates present was from Philadelphia, 26 fr Newark, and most of Societies in the city of tion was organized by Esq. to the chair, and Esq. Secretary pro tem were then elected:

Chief Justice Hornblov Judge Baldwin, New H Zachariah Lewis, Bro-Rev. M. M. Carrel, Phi Rev. M. M. Carrel, Ph.
Samuel Stevens, New
Rev. Joshua Leavitt,
Isaac S. Loyd, Philad
Doctor L. A. Smith,
The following gentlem
pointed a standing Com
John W. Leavitt, M.
Phila., Professor Dul
Hewest, Bridgeport, C.
Charles Starr, N. Y.,
Doct. A. W. Ives, N. Y.
Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

At the afternoon sess At the afternatives submitted:
"The standing community of the standing

"The standing comm quiries presented to the respectfully report—
First: The principal peculiar to cities, in the are the numerons bease spirits; the connection of retail of family groceri epirits in victualling hothe temptation of spirit despirits out siquors; the clamber of the inhabitants of large intemperance; the use of amidst great excitement and depression excitement and depression. interperance; the use of amidst great excitement and depression excitement and depression excitement and depression of amusement; the turned situation of young men situation of young men econstant influx of sailors, ulation who have no stetled to places of intemporations by land and water, to strong beers in the high femented tiquors among a Secondly,—The greatest of the Temperance gress of the Temperance the in cities, in view of the difficulty of enlighted upon the extent, causes, ance; the unwilligness of ligion to discontinue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and continue the spirits, and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and the continue the spirits and to econe rent dram shops; the impress and the continue the spirits and the

dram shops; the impress ance cause is designed to and use the temperate; many who are supposed of entire abstinence, to signify the control of the control o

perance in cities, in the for First,—Resolved, that I Vict,—Resolved, that I Vict,—Resolved,—Routh,—Resolved,—Routh,—That as the lieus, and attacked,—Resolved,—Routh,—Resolved,—Resolved,—Routh,—Resolved,—Routh,—Resolved,—Res

ita, and as the connection of respectable and necessary family groceries, renders the house places of temptation, of temperance in a Fifth, That continual a paid in all our cities to the temperance societies; the societies among artificers,

March 1, 1834.

Temperance Convention of Cities.

The Temperance Convention of cities, o

full accounts of the proceedings. Boston, it

from Philadelphia, 26 from New Haven, 19 from

Chief Justice Horablower, N. J. President.

Chief Justice Hornblower, N. J. President.
Judge Baldwin, New Haven, Conn. V. Pres.
Zachariah Lewis, Brooklyn, 2nd do.
Rev. M. M. Carred, Philadelphia, 3d do.
Sanuel Stevens, New York, 4th, do.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, New York,
Isaac S. Loyd, Philadelphia,
Doctor L. A. Smith, Newark,

Dector L. A. Smith, Newark, Y.
Thefollowing gentlemen were thereupon appointed a standing Committee.

John W. Leavitt, N. Y., Rev. John Marsh,
Phila., Professor Durbin, N. Y., Rev. Dr.
Hawett, Bridgeport, Con., Isaac Boyd, Phil
Charles Starr, N. Y., R. M. Hartley, N. Y.,
Dect. A. W. Ives, N. Y., Dr. G. H. Burgen,
Philadelphia

hiladelphia.

At the afternoon session the following Report

The standing committee, in answer to in-

In view of these causes and obstacles, the

ittee report to the Convention a system of rea for the action of the friends of Tem

assured for the action of the friends of Tem-ance in cities, in the following resolutions. first,—Resolved, that in view of the difficul-of enlightoning and moving great cities, vig-us efforts be made to explore the Wards by year, and to ascertain and bring to light the

at and the woes of drunkenness; that some

serance woes of organiceness; that some serance publication should be placed by in every family, and that especial pains cent to enlighten the rising generation. ond,—That to meet the powerful temptacities, to reap the gains of intemperance, ate and full statements be continually predof the paymarism and crime it occasions.

of the pauperism and crime it occasion its burdens and ultimate ruin to the cor

ly; and that, in the opinion of this conven-the ewners of buildings rented for the man-are and sale of ardent spirits as a drink, of, if they continue, be clear from the guilt

hird,---Resolved, That to affect our respect-

itizens who are engaged in the trafic, and vent young men from entering into it, the has brought upon many once respectable iants and their sons, should in every city

Newark, and most of the others from different

and was followed by al-Mr. Grew of Hartford, Mr. P. P. F. Degrand flor and Gannet of this as one of uncommon inspeakers urged Christ. of Pence; while Mr. De. principle of trade as an a new topic on such ar ker's fertility and aptney

very interesting one hool teachers of dd at the Old South chap ast; nearly four hundred It was called at the re-Philadelphia, Secreta-lay School Union, and in a strong point of light, same sect; and to several prominent and disanterested men of the country, who were supposed to be competent witnesses; to collect sermons, tracts and books, published by Unitarians, and other sources of information, in order to settle the question, which might have been determined by the honest answer of a single interrogatory. The ignorance of these men, according to their own testimony, was most astonishing. Some of them would not seem to know there was such a sect as Unitarians in the world! One Unitarian pastor could not tell whether the opinious commonly reported to be held by Unitarians were held by his own flock—the positively did not know! A Professor at Manchester College at York, the only Unitarian College in Great Britain, did not know, whether these opinious were laught in that Seminary! or in St. Saviour's Gate chapel connected with it!

Dec. 19. We have had a demonstration of the main points on which the defendant's intend ard, showing at a glam convey perhaps a preny ited by the diagram, o

various portions of the Secretary showed wherers had hitherto beendo and what course it was future to remedy this deost important emission lar that enters the Sable de is really believed b recently come to light i in this city, of youth atol for a length of time ing the Scriptures to mem-ed infidels. Some appai of this description con-School in Philadelphi ackard; the mere red

nake one shudder. honce it was belie plied with missio ion of them would con ol, and that many nowi The object then was to impress upon the tance of more direct Christianity and to i lefinite knowledge lar to the one exhi w in preparation at Phila uld be furnished to the great facilities, it was d youth a correct f the world. convey to those not pres ect idea of the inten

al of Commerce me it Calcutta, Oct. 2. He United States with tong maries, all between the sive. Three are daughte Spaulding, and one of Winslow is expected to s country, as an agent and then to return to Ce sent home because t anent separation fr

an hour and a half, in kard. Impressions

reinforcement to our to a evening that an .ds hes to go as a servant children, that thus he as to her native land."

ENGLISH UNITAR om our London Jos been given against the U ned in our last, and t

an appeal. Kenrick and Mr. Wells rustees of the cha to the readers of the C his city-must be ret are Unitarians. ewley " would have show ought of her charity on" of such persons. acts for his judge tional Magazine trustees, and the co administration of an important effect upon

Jan. &

1

fendants, being Trustees of Lady Hewley's regay, to confess themselves and their party University, to make out a commission and enforce obliged to make out a commission and enforce them to answer on oath such questions, as might lead to the settlement of this question. The leads to the settlement of this question. The leads to the settlement of the countries of Manchester College, and to the Pastor of St. Savior's Gate Chapel, of the city of York, all incumbents on the legacy of Lady Hewley: to other prominent and disinterested men of the country, who were supposed treatment of the country, who were supposed to the pastor of the country who were supposed to the pastor of the country who were supposed to the same sect; and to several prominent and disinterested men of the country, who were supposed to the pastor of the country who were supposed to the same sect; and to several prominent and disinterested men of the country, who were supposed to the same sect; and to several prominent and disinterested men of the country, who were supposed to the same statement of the countries of the same sect; and to several prominent and disinterested men of the country who without designating by name or otherwise the individual cases."—The fourth resolution was made the order of the day for Friday. The latt, 2d. and 5th resolutions were adopted, and the 6th referred to the standing committee to take such order upon it as they might deem proper. Several other resolutions of a general nature were adopted; and also the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, a public Hospital in each of our large of the interest.

reastived, That the opinion of the Con-vention, a public Hospital in each of our large cities for the reception and cure of the intemper-ate would be a great benefit; and that the physi-cians and magistrates of our cities be requested to take the subject into their serious considera-

We rejoice in the indications that we meet with, of the increasing prevalence of rational views among the members of anti-slavery Societies. At a meeting of the " Anti-slavery Sodiety of Salem and vicinity," the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That by the words 'immediate, si multaneous emancipation, "as used in our Consti-tution, we mean that all the citizens of the slavehold-ing states ought immediately to make preparation for the liberation of all their slaves; and, as early as such preparation can be made, to give freedom to all. Most heartily are we with them in favor of Dec. 19. We have had a demonstration of the main points on which the defendant's intend to rely. Contrary to my expectation, they have undertaken to grapple with the question, and to show, that Lady Hewley's religious belief and the intention of her legacy were both consistent with the faith and purpose to which her charity has ever been, and still is applied!

such "immediate emancipation;" and so are the friends of Colonization generally in New England. But instead of saying "all citizens of slaveholding states," we would say all slaveholders,-there being non slaveholders in the which we published a notice some time ago, was slaveholding states and slaveholders in the nonheld in New York tast week, commencing on slaveholding states. Our good friends of that Wednesday. The papers of that city furnish party are improving, however, in explicitness. efiniteness, and accuracy: and are therefore seems, was not represented. The number of Delegates present was 317; of whom 90 were making good progress towards the truth.

The "Lowell Anti-Slavery Society," recentformed, has put forth a Constitution and Declaration, that are more free from Jacobinism Societies in the city of N. York. The conventhan any other documents of the kind that we have seen. The following is an extract from the tion was organized by calling S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. to the chair, and appointing T. Dwight, Esq. Secretary pro tem. The following officers

Declaration:
We are therefore confined, and most willingly, to We are therefore confined, and most willingly, to the use of moral influence; and we distinctly avow, that our single aim is not to make war upon the system of colonizing the free people of color, but to diffuse light upon the subject of slavery; to spread facts and principles before the community; to rely upon the interests and moral integrity of men for the voluntary abandonment of this iniquity; and to expect the final action for the liberation of the slaves from the individuals who hold them, from the state legislatures, and from the national congress.

The hereditary possession of slaves and of their time and services being founded in unrighteousness, they have in the court of conscience a claim for instant freedom; and either their nominal owners, or

stant freedom; and either their nominal owners, or the community which upholds them in the deed, are solemnly bound to retrieve, as far as possible, the in-juries they have inflicted. They must not be thrown juries they have inflicted. They must not be thrown upon the unfeeling world unprotected, unprovided for, disqualified for maintaining and governing themselves, and fitted only to rain themselves by preying upon others. A long account with them is in arrars: and they should not be driven out empty and friendless from the house of bondage. Especially does it become us to fortify and prepare them by the influences of knowledge, morality, and religion; those influences which we have so wickedly withheld from them, and so misrepresented in our treatment of them.

"The standing committee, in answer to inquiries presented to them by the convention, respectfully report—

First: The principal causes of intemperance peculiar to cities, in the view of your committee, are the numerous houses licensed to sell ardent spirits; the connection of dram-selling with the retail of family groceries; the sale of ardent spirits in victualling houses and coffee rooms; the temptation of spirit dealers to taste and drink spirituous liquors; the close connection between the inhabitants of large cities and the gains of intemperance; the use of ardent spirits at fires, The greatest difficulty with these documents is, to find the consistency of the 'claim of the slaves in the court of conscience to instant freespirituous figuors; the close connection between the inhabitants of large cities and the gains of intemperance; the use of ardent spirits at fires, anidst great excitement and fatigue; sudden excitement and depression attendant upon commercial life; the number of theatres and places of amusement; the unrestrained and exposed sination of young men from the country; the constant influx of saitors, and of a foreign population who have no steady home, and are enticed to places of intemperance; the frequency of cluds and public occasions; pleasure expeditions by land and water, the use of sense cordish, or steng beers in the higher circles, and of strong fermented tiquors among the laboring population. "Secondly,—The great obstacles to the progress of the Temperance cause at the present time in cities, in view of your Committee, are the difficulty of enlightening the public mind upon the extent, causes, and evils of intemperance; the unwilligness of many professors of religion to discontinue the use and sale of ardent spirits, and to cease renting their buildings for dram shops; the impression that the Temperance cause is designed to enlist the intemperate and not the temperate; the unwillingness of many who are supposed to be on the principle of entire abstinence, to sign the pledge and unite with Temperance Societies; the want of Temperance Hotels; of sailors' Temperance boarding houses; of a place offering suitable refreshment to laborers, porters, draymen, &c.; the want of housened and solved contents and solved contents and solved contents of the drunken."

In view of these causes and obstacles, the Committee report to the Convention a system of dom,' with the assertion that they must not be thrown upon the world "disqualified for maintaining and governing themselves," &c. and with the description, in the Preamble, of the right process of abolition, as ' under such regutations and provisions as the welfare of all concerned may require.' It would take more than as " instant" to qualify the slaves, and prepare the regulations.' But probably instant should be lefined in Lowell as immediate is in Salem. They will see through the mist ere long and be able to express their meaning accurately and in

ANTI-SLAVERY IN SCOTLAND .- A meeting wa held in Rev Dr. Wardiaw's chapel, Glasgow, in December, for the purpose of organising a Society having for its object the abolition of Slavery throughout the population in the United States of America.

Dr. Wardlaw proposed the first Resolution, which was to the effect that Slavery being inconsistent with Christianity, and subversive of the best interests of mankind, the meeting resolve that a Society be formed to promote its universal extinction.

Among the speakers was Mr. James M'Ewen Smith, a colored citizen of the United States over attention the Glasgow University.

We find in our London Journals notices of

the following reprints of American works:

My Mother's Gold Ring; an American Tale. With an Introduction by the Rev. C. Cotton. Rev. S. R. Hall's Lectures on the religious education of children,-Rice's Memoir of James Brainerd Taylor'-Abbott's Mother at Home. Abbott's Young Christian has been translated into French .- Rev. Calvin Colton has just published in London, 'The American Cottager, or Conscience and the Lord's Supper.'

CITY Missions .-- We regret that, for the vant of room, we cannot insert this week as we had intended, the twelfth number on City Missions. Two numbers more, one on the encouragements for evangelical labor in cities, and the other on the interest which the country has in this work, will, we understand, complete the series. chants and their sons, should in every city carlessly and continually exhibited.

outh, That as the license system by legalouth, and seems the consumption of ardent spirmid as the connection of dram-selling with the
octable and necessary business of retailing
illy groceries, renders the grocery and coffeesepaces of temptation, they neet the decireprobation of the Convention, and of the
order of temperance in all cities.

Fith, That continual attention ought to be
d in all our cities to the best organization
temperance societies; that City and Ward
cities among artificers, mechanics, fire com-In the mean time we hope our brethren will be

preparing for action. We notice two typographical errors in the number on our first page. About the middle of the column, for "from Bible, Tract, &c. read for Bible, Tract, &c. Also last line but one in the piece, for "and a world" read over a world.

If every sect is our country were analysed and the selievers in the essential doctrines of Unitarian Christbelievers in the essential doctrines of Unitarian Christ-ianity, as distinguished from Calvinism and Trinitari-anism, were to stand forth, we should find them an exceeding great army. [Christian Register. If this is true, " an exceeding great army" of

that the defendants should answer fully to the questions propounded by the commission. The guestions propounded by the commission. The formed, as the interest of the cause may demand.

Sixth, That as the custom of providing arcount to a violation of the obligations of a contempt of the justly considered not only a contempt of the system deponent. The Lord Chancellor theresyon deponent. The Lord Chancellor theresyon deponent. The Lord Chancellor theresyon deponent with the seath back the commission, charged to address the whole truth. But his Lordship has evisent be whole truth. But his Lordship has evised the whole truth. But his lordship has evised the whole truth and utterly failed; and whether he will again by appeal, as I understand is likely to be again by appeal, as I understand is likely to be after considerable debate, laid on the table. The But hir resolution was amended, after debate, by substituting for the words "fearlessly and confidents, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the manned to the provise the case, remains to be determined.

But in consequence of the refusal of the defendants, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the fearlessly and confidents, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the provise the individual cases. "The fourth resolution was amended, after debate, by substituting for the words "fearlessly and confidents, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the manned and the provise the fearlessly and confidents, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the manned the provise the fearlessly and confidents, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the manned the provise the fearlessly and confidents, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the fearlessly and confidents, being Trustees of Lady Hevely's length of the fearlessly and confidents are the provise the fearlessly and confidents are the fearlessly and confidents and the fearlessly and confidents are the fear tles among the gentiles, is to appear in the April

The most decisive testimony that we are acquainted with to the permanent interest and value of this journal is found in its subscription list. It is not large, to be sure, nor does it increase rapidly; but we are told that the disconnuances from the first, have amounted in all to less than a dozen! We doubt whether the whole history of periodical literature, the world over, furnishes a parallel to this.

PRAYER FOR THE COLLEGES .- The concert of Prayer for the Colleges on Thursday, was observed in this city by three meetings—morning, afternoon,

REVIVALS OF RELIGION .- We have within a few weeks more intelligence of revivals of religion, especially in New England, than at any previous time since 1831. Private accounts from Newburypor are of a deeply interesting character. The same may be said of the two orthodox Societies in Northampten.

he Proprietor of the Recorder for the publication of Essays on Sabbath Schools, expires to-day, we save inserted two papers by our correspondent A. B. C.

SARRATH SCHOOLS .- As the time designated by

Dr.M'Crie, the celebrated biographer of John Fnox. now engaged upon a life of Calvin.

NOTICES.

The Executive Committee of the Mass. Missionary Society, will hold a Quarterly meeting at Perkins & Massin's Committee Room, No. 114 Washington street, on Tuesday, March 11, at ten o'clock, A. M.

8. Storms, Secretary M. M. S.

Braintree, Feb. 21, 1854.

The Suffolk South Association will meet at the house of Rev. Mr. Fairchild, South Boston, on Tuesday, March 4h, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

CARD.

CARD.

The Subscriber very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Fifty Dollars from the Heirs and Executors of the list Will and Testament of Miss Etizabeth Atkins, as a bequest to constitute him an honorary member for life of the Anerican Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This favor is cateemed of no small value, as a dying token of respect from a late beloved and much lampated member othis Church. But more is it appreciated, as the sealing atd of her many deeds of charity; as a liberal offering from her limited means to the Lord; and especially, as constituting an important example for others to ze and do likewise, and an important example for others to go and do likewise, and thus embalm their memory with indelible evidence of heir ove to the cause of their Savionr and the salvation of souls

Middle Granville, Feb. 15.

S. CHAPIN.

London and Paris dates are to January 7. The

ws is of little interest.

The operations of the contending parties in Spain have been much interrupted by the severity of the weather and the snow. According to accounts rendered to Gen. Harispe, there were 4000 insurgents in Navarre. Gen. Quesada had been very successions. in Navarre. Gen. Quesada had been very success-ful in his operations against the rebols in Castile. Me-rino, one of the principal leaders, had fled to Po..u-gal with a handful of his followers. It is said, that the army of the Queen is to enter Portugal, after hav-ing undergone the necessary reorganization. Skirmishes had taken place at Atann and Montri-ca, the result of both of which was favorable to the Queen. Don Carlos was said to be at Charis. Ac-cording to some accounts, he was to march into

Cas, the result of the result

aid to others.

The English papers are still engaged in speculations relative to the prospect of a war between the Western powers and Russia, owing to the dangerous ascendancy which the latter is believed to have acquired over the counsels of Turkey. These speculations appear to have had no other foundation, than was afforded by the preparations which were making in England and France to increase their naval armanusts in the Mediterranean. nents in the Mediterranean

ments in the Mediterranean.

The ministerial majority in the French Chamber of Deputies is very great. The diplomatic addresses of congratulation to the king, at the beginning of the year, were very general in their terms, and gave no indication of any intended change of policy.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Abbas Mirza, the presumptive heir to the throne of Persia, who is said to have been much devoted to the Russian interest: and disputes in regard to the suc-

tussian interest: and disputes in regard to the suc-ession were not unlikely to arise.

MURDER OF CASPER HAUSAR .- This event took having entired him for the accomplishment of his pur-pose into the Court Garden, under the pretence of

showing him a musical instrument of a new description. The following account is from the Aligemeine Zeitung of Dec. 20.

"Hauser was invited at nine o'clock in the morning by a stranger, who said he had something important to communicate to him, to meet him in the Palace Garden in the afternoon, and inconsiderately compiled with the invitation, without communicating it to any body. At half past three, Hauser, breathless and confounded, rushed into the room of his tutor, and the parding but tell down exhausted on use way. The same that precisely the stretches first perceived that Caspar was wounded, conveyed him home, and sent a police officer to the garden, who found a small purse of violet silk conformation, who found a small purse of violet silk conformation. conveyed him home, and sent a police officer to the garden, who found a small purse of violet silk containing a serap of paper, on which was written in disguised hand, "Hauser can tell you well enough why I appear here and who I am; to save Hauser the trouble, I will tell you myself whence I come: I come from—from the Bavarian froatier—on the river—I will also give you the name of M. L. O."

We since learn that Caspar died of his wounds on the 17th. The wound was inflicted with a two-edged instrument, three-fourths of an inch broad, and was only three-fourths of an inch broad, and the fourth of the fourth of the fourth of the fourth was not the fourth of th

DISTURBANCE AT MARTINIQUE.—Capt. Dewing, of the brig Romp, from PointPetre, Guadaloupe, informs us that a serious disturbance took place in the island of Martinique in the latter part of Documber. A number of persons, principally mullattees, took up arms at Trinity in opposition to the Government. The insurrection spread to St. Pierre, and caused the greatest alarm. The Governor called upon the Militia, but not one in twenty of them would come out to oppose the insurgents. It was therefore found necessary to call out the royal troops, upon the appearance but not one in twenty or them would come out to up-pose the insurgents. It was therefore found necessa-ry to call out the reyal troops, upon the appearance of which the insurgents dispersed, and the revolt was quelled without bloodshed.—Eight persons concerned in the revolt had been arrested.—[Salem Mercury.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the House Mr. Gorham, from the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a Report, counter to the views of the majority of the Committee, on the subject of the refusal of the Bank of the U. S. to give up the books and fends of the Pension Agency. The report is very

long. It was not read, but six thousand copies were ordered to be printed. It is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Gorham.

In the Senate, Mr. Clayton made his expected Report from the Committee on the Judiciary on the same subject. It was read, and occupied nearly an hour and a half in reading. It is said to be a very able, and a remarkably castic document. It handles the President & the Secretary of War with much severity.

The House took up the Deposite question at one o'clock, and twenty members sprang upon the floor, at once. Mr. Muhlenburg obtained the floor, and moved the previous Question. The main question was ordered by a vote of 116 to 112. The main question was ordered by a vote of 116 to 112. The main question was ordered by a vote of 116 to 112. The main question, viz. Shall the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to Committee on Ways and Means? was put, and decded in the affirmative, Yeas 130, Noes 98. Feb. 21.—At 12 twelve o'clock, as soon as the Journal wasread, both Houses adjourned, to attend the funeral of Mr. Wirt. It was a signal bonor, and Congress did honor to themselves in according it to a man such signal m-rit. There was no precedent for an adjournment on such an occasion, no member or past member of the Cabinet having ever died in this city before. The members of the Bar of the Supreme Court have made arrangements to erect a monuent to the memory of Mr. Wirt.

Feb. 22.—In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, presented the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, disapproving of the removal of the deposites, and instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to afford their aid to proper measures for the restoration of the deposites to the U. S. Bank.

All eyes were immediately turned upon Mr. Rives, who sat quietly and with his us all unconcerned manner, till the Resolutions were read.

Mr. Rives, then rose, and add ressed the Senate in a manner wholly unimpassioned. He would not impugn, he said, the principle of trumpets!—not content with this they assailed the house violently with showers of stones, and threatened to blow it up with gunpowder. Finding it dangerous to remain longer the meeting withdrew, leaving the rioterain possession.—[Newark Daily Adc.

The Calcutta Courier of Sept. 27th, says that "tha dire disease, the Cholera, is raging at Oude, Cawn-poor, and Banda. In the city of Lucknow, alone, up-wards of 50,000 persons have perished within the The Rev. Mr. Rostan, Baptist Missionary in Fran

The Rev. Mr. Rostan, Baptist Missionary in France, died at Paris, 5th Dec. last, of the cholera. He was in health at mid-day, and died in the course of the succeeding night.—The Rev. Mr. Abeel had left England, and taken up his temporary abode at Paris. His health is poor, though much better than when he left India. He is to visit America when the warm season returns.

returns.

The London San of Jan. 4th, says—" Mr. Lander reached Liverpool on Wednesday, in the Columbiae, from Fernands Po.. He is in excellent health after his perilous expedition into the interior of Africa."

On the 1st instant, the British armed schooner Monthly and the Management.

key arrived at Havana, with a slave ship in company from the Coast of Africa, with 300 slaves on board. from the Coast of Africa, with 300 slaves on board.

Seventeen merchants in Batavia, N. Y. (the entire number in the place,) have come into an agreement not to purchase any more ardent spirits. In the last twelve months, the sales in that town have amounted to 32,284 gallous.

A State Temperance Convention was held at Trenton, N. J. Wednesday week--150 delegates present—I.. Q. C. Elmer, Esp. in the chair. During the sitting of the Convention, a State Temperance Society was organized, and Gov. Vroom was chosen President.

The receipts of the Ohio Canals for the past year have been \$157,026 30, being an increase of \$70,-212 30 over that of the preceding year. The amount of exports seems to have increased in ratio with the

return to those from whom he received it, the power which he held. Mr. Rives went on to state his opinion that the same body which appointed, might ins truct; and this point he labored, apparently with the intention to apply it to other Senators situated like himself, who entertained different views and the himself, who en-

ply it to other Senators situated like hit neelf, who en-tertained different views as the doctrine of instruc-tion. He concluded by saying that the course which he had resolved upon, was to "surrender the seat which he held on the floor." He knew well hew much of honor and satisfaction he gave up by resign-ing his seat in this body; for he held his seat here as the highest rank of distinction which he had received from the favor of his country. [Jour of Com.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bills passed to be enacted.

To incorporate the Ames Manufacturing Company—to repeal an act providing for the use of broad rimmed wheels—to incorporate the Marland Manufacturing Company—to establish a Police Court in New-Bedford—to incorporate the Boston Society of Artists—to iscorporate the Female Auxiliary Bible Society of Boston and vicinity—to incorporate the Dresser Manufacturing Company—incorporate the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Petitions. See, presented.

Manufacturing Company—incorporate the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Petitions, &c. presented.

Of Wm. Chandler and others, for the establishment of a Savings Institution in Lexington—of Sparrow Horton and others, for incorporation as the First Universalst Society in Orleans—of Josiah Rogers and others, for incorporation as the First Baptist Society in Orleans—of Wm. Boach and others, for the establishment of a bank in Gloucester—of Jacob Shepherd and others, praying that their marriages may be legalized and confirmed—of Nathan Holman of Attleboro, praying that certain marriages solemnized by him may be confirmed and rendered legal—of sundry inhabitants of Webster, on the subject of Manual Labor Schools—of Elijah Stoddard and 44 others, of Upton; John H. Stevens and 51 others, of Stonelam; Amass Bigalew and 66 others of New-Braintroe; Nathaniel Ressell and others of Plymouth; Lyman Matthews and 52 others; and sundry inhabitants of Northampton; of Sundry inhabitants of Sorthers of Sitchers of Hiddey; of James Arnold and 81 others of New-Bedferd; and Abel Fox and 65 others of Fitch-barg; of Timo. Clark and 91 others; of John Nelson

Stocks are rising in New York, which indicates a growing confidence in the money market.

A young man who has been in State Prison, has obtained money from several persons in New York, by

tained money from several persons in New York, by means of forged orders.—Among those whom he thus defrauded are Rev. Mesers. Spring, Berrian, Mason, Milner, McCarthy and Strobe

Mr. Southmayd has retired from the Editorial charge of the Lowell Observer, which will hereafter be pub-lished by Rev. Asa Rand as Editor and Proprietor.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Orlando Whitney, to Miss Mary Ann Carlton-Mr. Tohias Ruberts, to Miss Mary Nichola-Mr. Oliver F. Winchester, of Baltimore, formerly of this city, to Miss Jane E. Hope-Mr. Constant T. Bennon, to Miss Clar-Miss Jane E. Hope—Mr. Constant T. Benaon, to Miss Clar-isa Heald.
In Lowell, Mr. Joseph B. Adams, to Miss Nancy L. Jen-nis, both of Waddolsero, N. H.
In Hingham, Mr. Reuben P. Griffin of Boston, to Miss Salei-ty C. Hersey.
In Manchester, Capt. Samuel Allen, to Mrs. Lydia Alleia In Chatham, Capt. Henry Elbridge, to Miss Betsey Hard-In Chatham, Capt. Henry Elbridge, to Miss Betsey Hard-

Deaths.

Deaths.

In this cisy, Mary E. Bioddard, wife of Charles Stoddard, Carpenter, aged 31—Mr. John Gilbert, 39—Mr. Isaac Kinshall, formerly of Waterford, Me.—Miss Phebe, doughter of the late Mr. James Scott, 35—Mrs. Eksabeth, wife of Mr. S. II. Nortis, 400.

In Cambridge, Stephon Higginsas, Esp. 63.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Olive, wife of Mr. Eleazer Ayres, 63—Mrs. Marths W. wife of Mr. Galen Booddich, and daughter of Mr. Stephon Childe Olikothur, eds. 18, of inflammation in the brain, Hon. Withtaw Wist, aged 62.

At a meetice of the members of the bar, convened at the superion Court Room in the Capitol, Hon. B. F. Butler is the Chair and the Hon. John Sergeant, Seesetary, Hon. Daniel Webster made a few brief remarks and moved the resolutions usual on such occasions. Mr. Southard was requested to prohounce a discourse before the bar, on the professional character sof virtues of Mr. Wit, during the present term.

Is this city, on the 18th inst., Rev. William C. Wallon, 69, Pastor of the Free Congregational Church. Mr. W. And been for some time confined to his rooms, in a declining state, but his disorder took a sudden change, hat Pablish morning, and he rapidly sank to the grave.—Hartford Obs. In Berlinchen, Ps. Rev. Louis Dwid de Sevenial, and the Teaser were and General Agent for the Missionary Department of his Church, 54.

In the Senate, the order of the House authorizing the committee on the subject of F. cemasonry to send for persons and papers, was taken up and the question being stated on adopting said order, it was determined in the negative, as follows, viz.—

YEAS—Messrs. Webb, Brown all, Hawes, Everett, French, Foster, Bailey, Whitmar ab—8

NAYS—Messrs. Barstow, Bla.ks, Adan, Culler, Mixter, Austin, Stevens, Hudsem, Byers, Newton, Hedge, Joy, Lee, Newhall, Nichols, Merrill, Shattack, Hooper, Hale, Barton, Russell, Marston, Willard—23. So said order was rejected.

An amendment was lately su bmitted to the House of Representatives, and is now pending, relating to the Bill vin restraint of the use of Ardent Spirit, and for the regulation of Licensed Henses." The amendforther gregulation of Licensed Henses." The amendforce, as follows:

mence on Wedscaday, April 30, and continue twelve weeks. This Department continues under the superintendence of Mr. B. GREENLEAP.
Tuition \$9.00 per term. Board, in good lambles, \$1,75 per week. A few young gentlemen can be accommodated with board in the family of the Freespior.

In this Department there will be the eusuing senson two terms of twelve weeks each, separated by a wacation of two weeks. The first term will commence April 30 and close Oct. 22. Thit on \$5,00 per term. Latin \$1,00 per term extra. Vocal Music will be maght, if desired, upon the improved plan. Tuition \$2,00 per term. Tuition to be paid in all waters. Miss Harnsent at the term. Board in that those who stread the Seminary the ensuing season, should be present as the commencement of the term. Board, including washing, \$1,75 per week. J. KIMBALL, Sec'y. Bradford, Feb. 25, 1884. hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enercted, That it shall be lawfal for the inhabitants of the city of Bosson, and the sereral towas in the Com monwealth, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, at any meeting called for the parpose, two thirds of the voters present and acting, roting in favor of the same, to prohibit the sale of ardent spirit as a drink, vitihin their limits. And any persons offending against such prohibition, shall be subject to indictment, and punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or a fine not exceeding five hundred! dollars, to the use of the Commonwealth, at the discretion of the court trying

EMERSON'S READING BOOKS.

EMERSON'S READING BOOKS.

DISSELL, ODIORNE & CO. have just published a new here is considered in the series of Reading Books, viz.—The Finart, SECOND and Thiring Class Respues; by B. D. Emerson, author of the "National Spelling Book," "Acad mical Speaker," and other popular school books.—These Reading Books are executed in the first style of excellence, equal to any of the London school books, and still are sold shout twenty per cent cheaper than common American school books of the control of the

by discriminating judges, will be seen by the following nolices:

Extract from the Lowell Observer.

We can say of these Readers, that we know of no books
which, for beauty of selection, for purity of sentiment, and
for variety of expressions, will compare with them. We
predict they will have a wide and unprecedented circulation.

From the Annals of Education and Instruction.
We are pleased with these selections, for we think they
are executed on the plan proposed: "that each extract
should contain more amusement of a passing hour."

These selections are calculated to attract the attention of
these for whom the work has been prepared, and appear no
less adapted to mend the heart than to improve the mind.

We hesisten not to recommend them to the commanity.

The selections are in good taste, pure in moral sentiment,
often thrilling in interest, and withal of great variety of
character.

Character.

From the Evening Gazette.

Mr. Emerson has evinced a degree of tante is pilations, soldom if ever surpassed in the ana

pilations, seldom if ever surpassed in the annals of school literature.

Among the multitude of school books swited to the present advanced state of literature and actience, we would particularly direct the attention of committees and instructors to the First Class Reader, prepared by B. D. Emerson.

These works Reader, prepared by B. D. Emerson.

These works from the particularly size of the extracts are drawn from the particularly size. The extracts are drawn from the particular size of the extracts are drawn from the particular of exercise, and additione and correct taste both in the choice of subjects and of style, which reflect no small credit on the talents of the compiler. Published by RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO. No. 134 Washington street, Boaton, and for sule by the principal booksellers in the United States.

UST Published, and for sale, by WILLIAM HILLIARD, No. 14 Water street, and by the Booksellers generally, LOWTH'S ISAIM, a new translation, with a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes, critical, philological and explanatory. From the tenth Euglish edition, revised and corrected. Booksellers in the city and the country supplied, in sheets or binding, on liberal terms.

LOWTH'S ISAIAH.

TO YOUNG MEN—NEW WORK. Youth Admonished, in a brief view of our Lord's Parable of the Prodigal Son. By J. Thorston, author of "Bercavel Parents Consoled," &c. &c. Just published and for sale by the dozen or single—price 37:1-2 cents—by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. 50 Washington street.

Halt's Help to Zion's Travellers.

Hall's Help to Zion's Travellors.

PECENTLY issued from the Press of LINCOLN, ED.
MAN'DS A. CO., 30 Washington street, Hoston.

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How the street is the street of the street of the street of Doctrinal, Experimental and Practical religion.

By Robert Hall have of Armshy, Huntrared with Notes, by Rev. J.

A. Warne, of Breokline, Mass., forming the 13th vol. of the Christian Library. Fire 50 cents single, \$5,00 per dezen, nearly hound. Orders solicited.

We rejoice to see a new edition of this valuable work, which was the solicited of the Christian Library. It has forth because the street of the Christian Library. It has forth because the street of the Christian Somewhat similar to those which street of the Christian Somewhat similar to those which street of the celebrated Robert Hall of Bristol, and a man field in the highest estimation among the English clurches in his day, as a minister, father, and counsellor. As writer, though wantified elegance and accuracy of his son, we see a minister, father, and counsellor. As writer, though wantified elegance and accuracy of his son, we see a minister, father, and counsellor. As writer, though wantified elegance and accuracy of his son, we see a minister, in the style of the country of the country of the Christian similar can be considered as a surface of feeling, and, if possible, a more profund and child-like humility.

The present edition of this work is improved by the division into chapters, and quite a number of very judicious notes by the Editor. A recommendatory Preface by Dr. Delay and the Christian Library of Linc Library of the Christian Library of Linc Library of the Christian Library of Chile. Editor, and the country of the Christian Library of Chile. Editor, and the country of the Christian Library of Chile. Editor, and the country of the case of the Christian Library of Chile. Editor, and the country of Library of the Christian and the

The receipts of the Ohio Canals for the past year have been \$187,026 30, being an increase of \$70,0212 30 over that of the preceding year. The smount of exports seems to have increased in ratio with the tolls.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says the Legislature of that State are adopting measures for the more effectual suppression of Lotteries.

John Quincy Adams is nominated in a New Jorsey paper for the Presidency, and John C. Spencer is nonimated in the same paper as a suitable person true on the same ticket for Vice President.

JAMES D. MERRILL has been appointed by the Governor and Council one of the Justices of the Police Coart, of this city, in place of Bernjamin Whittman, resigned.

Gov. Lincoln is elected to Congress in the fifth district, by an overwhelming majority.

The Massachusetts Spy says, that at the present time, every room in the Lanatic Hespital at Worester is secupied, and that 15 or 20 applicants lave been rejected for want of accessmodiations.

The Legislature of Alabama, at its late session, passed an act exempting females from imprisonment for debt.

The Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. has suspended payment.

Small Pox has made its appearance in New Orleans among the slave population; said to have been introduced by a late importation of slaves from another section of the country. The city administration immediately appropriated five hundred dollars for the distribution of vaccine matter.

The freedom of a negro lad, who made extraordinary exertions to save the Court House at Milledgeville from destratein to present the court of the legislature of Georgia for \$1,800.

The Berkshire County Bible Society have made adonation of \$1900 to the American Bible Society.

Stocks are rising in New York, which indicates a growing confidence in the money market.

A young man who has been in Stato Prison, has obtained money from several persons in New York, a shell indicates a growing confidence in the money market.

A young man who has been in Stato Prison, has obtained money from several persons in Ne

collection. The aim has been to have ed, in a good measure, to the requisition and to be of a truly lyrical character to music and saug with ease and spirit. CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, &c.

Published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, C. C. Dean, Agent, No. 24, Cornhill, Boston, 1834. MEMOIRS of Charles Pend, 3d ed.
Do. of John Arch, a Cherokee Young Man, 2d ed.

Do. of John Arch, a Cherokee Loung man, of the Do. of Samuel Davies, Do. of Myra W. Allen, Missionary to Bombay, 2d . enlarged,
of Mary West, a Sabbath Scholar,
of Wm. P. Hutchinson,
of Lucy Maria Bigelow,
of Inamuh B. Gook,
of Ann Elizabeth Pierce,
of Ann Elizabeth Pierce,
of Jane Judeon, a Sauday School Scholar, with

De., of Ann Tudesen, a Sauday School Scholar, with a cuts,
Do., of Yelix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps,
Do., of Win. Abbett Douglass,
Do., of Kelix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps,
Do., of Robert Cuts Whidden, 3d ed.
Do. of Miss Susanna Anthony,—by Prof. Pond, 2d ed.
Do. of Miss Susanna Anthony,—by Prof. Pond, 2d ed.
Postor the Choctaw Mission, 2d ed.
Do. on the Nachinaw and Green-Bay Indian Missions, 2d ed.
Do. on the Ceylon Mission, 2d ed.
Do. on the Checke Mission, 2d ed.
Do. on the Seneca, Tuccarors and Cattaraugus Indian Missions, 2d ed.
Do. on the Checke Mission, 2d ed.
Do. on the Beneca, Tuccarors and Cattaraugus Indian Missions,
Do. on the Buthay Mission,
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vols.

each
The Stanwood Family; or, the History of the American Tract Society, 2d ed.
The History of the Pilgrims; or, a Grandfather's ato-

rus Mans, 2d ed.

14
History of James Mitchelb,
17
The Naval Chapitais, 2d ed.
18
Louisa Ralston; or, what can I do for the heatben? 2d ed.
21
Louisa Ralston; or, what can I do for the heatben? 2d ed.
21
Louisa Che Africans; or, the History of the American Colonization Society,
11
High Clifford; or, Prospective Missions on the North
West Coast and at the Washington Islands,
15
Central Africa,
17
Prospective Missions in

part 2d, The Reformation; or, A Tale of the sixteenth Century, Plea for the Heathen; or, Heathenism, Aucient and Modern.

itle Osage Captive-by E. Cornelius, 2d ed. improved. Teacher, My Teacher, Missionary Reography, 2d ed. improved, Philip Everhardt: or, a History of the Baptist Mis-sions among the North American Indiana, History of Hayti, History of the American Baptist African and Haytien History of the American Baptist Arican and Haytien Missions.
The Great Apostacy—by Harway Nawawab, Author of several volumes of Church History published by the American Susday School Union, A Fractical Directory fave Yosing Christian Females, being a series of lateres from a brother to ryounger Arkansas Cherekee Mission, Religious Exercises for Christian Families as kafana Baptism,

Haptiam, The Lottery Frize, a Story founded on Fact, Letters to Little Children; or, the History of Little Saruh, The Clinton Family; or, the History of the Temper-ance Reformation,

ance Reformation, The Tract Distributor, &c. The Pigrims, Female Inducace; or, the Temperance Girl, Letters from Chiua to [shildren, by Bov. E. [C. Bridgman]

Pennie Inducere, or, the temperature or, the first per letters from China to [whildren, by Rev. E. [C. Bridgman, The Sabbat School Visiter, vol. h. The Sabbat Schools, Nov. 2 and 3, each Biblioral Catechism, designed for Lasian Sabbath Schools, Nov. 1 and 8, Facts for Sabbath Schools, Nov. 1 and 8, Sabbath Schools, by Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, Map of Palestine, Map of Palestine, Do. de. on Rollers, Class Papers, per hundred, Marc.

March 1.

FARM FOR SALE,

FARM FOR SALE,

STITUATED in the South Parish in Andover, about half a

mile southwesterly dom Phillips Academy and the
Theological Institution, and about one mile from the Rev.

Mr. Badger's Meeting-home—containing about forty acres of
valuable land, being the choice gent of a much larger farm—
having thereon on and its good repair, lately actively devel
ling-house, finish—also, near it, a one story dwelling-house, finish—also, share ninety fixed long, shock, washin good related accelent water, gardens, fault trees, d.e. A

house, tight of section to any person desirous in retiring
into a pleasant country town for the purpose of educating
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REMOVAL

SETH GOLDSMITH has removed his Bookbindery to 235 Washington street, to No. 2, Franklin Avenu near Court street.

This application was declined by the Governor, on the ground that the General Government were perfect-ly right in the course which they had adopted: a doc-trine which, however correct it may be, appears to be somewhat at variance with the opinion formerly entertained by his Excellency on the subject. A Mon.—A Temperance meeting at a school hou

This application was deciment.

New-Bedferd; and Abel Fox and 65 others of Fitch-burg; of Timo. Clark and 91 others; of John Nelson 126 others, of Leicester; John Greene and 65 others of Clappvile, and Francis Bowman and 150 others of Cambridge, of Johna Jewett and others, and Gershom P. Tenney and others, of Rowley; of Walter Liver-more and others of Spencer; and P. H. Thomas and others of Hancock: severally on the subject of the Licence Lives.

Licence Laws.

Business Referred to Committees.

The Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representaives in the Congress of the United States, to use their endeavors to obtain a fin al settlement of the claims of this State upon the General Government, for monies expended during the last war, in the common defence, amounting, as heretyloges and tied, to

mon defence, amounting, as heretofore audited, to the sum of \$412,601 34, and interest upon the same.

The Committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the circulation of Bank Notes of a less denomination than five dollars,

issued by any Bank not incorporated by the authority of this Commonwealth.

Miscellaneous.

In the Senate, the order of the House authorizing

for the regulation of Licensed H. yuses." The amend ment is as follows; Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert-

Strike out all after the enacti og clause, and has sale of That all laws respecting lizenses for the sale of hereby repealed.

Commonwealth, at the discretion of the court trying

ALABAMA.—The Mobile Commercial Register of the 8th inst. states that the Governor of Alabama had received information by express, that the officers of the United States had commenced the removal of the intruders from the reservations of the Indians. Application was at the time made to him for the use of force to protect those persons in their possessions. This application was declined by the Governor, on the ground that the General Government were perfective.

Licence Laws.

A Mos.—A Temperance meeting at a school house in Finesville, Warren county, was interrapted and broken up on the 5th inst. by a mob. On repairing to the school house the committee state that they found a pole had been raised by the citizens of the place during the day, in front of the door, with a flag inscribed "Liberty Forever!" with the explanatory accompaniament of a rum jug. Several 56th, weights bured out to be used or mortars, were placed around the door, and were loaded and fired in quick succession from the time that people began to assemble jeopardizing the lives of all who entered. The mob however, surrounded the house, and effectually stifled its proceedings by shouts and screams, and the noise of

Villag ars' Hymn to the Scriptures. Lamp of our feet! whose hallowed beam Lamp of our feet: whose hallowed beam
Deep in our hearts its dwelling hath,
How welcome is the cheering gleam
Thou sheddest o'er our lowly path!
Light of our way! whose rays are flung
In mercy o'er our pilgrim road,
How blessed its dark shades amons.
The star that guides us to our God!
Our fathers in the days gone by. Our fathers in the days gone by, Or in the deep wood silently,
Must where thick branches o'er them waved.
To seek the hope thy record gave,
When thou wert a forbidden thing,
And the strong chain and bloody grave
Were allien earth thy love could bring. Were all on earth thy love could bring.
Our fathers, in the days gone by,
Read thee while peril o'er them hung.
But we, beneath the open sky,
May search thy leaves of truth along:
Fearless, our daily haunts among,
May chaunt the hallowed lays of old,
Once by the shepherd ministre! sung,
When Israel's hills o'erhung his fold. When largel's hills o'erlung his lots.

In the sweet morning's lour of prime
Thy blessed words our lips engage,
And round our hearths at evening time
Our children spell the holy page;
The waymark through long distant years,
To guide their wandering footsteps on,
Till thy last loveliest beam appears,
Written on the gray charchyard stone.
Word of the holy and the inst! Word of the holy and the just!
To leave thee pure our fathers bled,
Thou art to us a sacred trust,
A relic of the martyr dead! A reice of the martyr dead!
Atmong the valleys where they fell,
The ashes of our fathers sleep!
May we who round them safely dwell,
Pure as themselves the record keep
Lamp of our feet which day by day

POETRY.

Christian Researches.

Are passing to the quiet tomb,
If on it fail thy peaceful ray,
Our last low dwelling hath no gloom

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How beautiful their calm repose To whom that blessed hope was given,

hose pilgrimage on earth was close By the unfolding gates of Heaven!

THE MALAYS .- [Concluded.] Christian efforts among them.

Christian efforts among them.

On this topic I will occupy but a moment. The Dutch, among all their deeds of darkness, adopted some good measures amongst these heathen, and among others procured an early translation of the Scriptures into the Malay language. Matthew's gospel was first published in 1629, the New Testament in 1668, and by 1713 an edition of the whole Bible. How little was done, however, to make the Malays personally acquainted with the truths of the Bible, will appear from the fact, that divine service was performed for several years in Batavia, and the Bible read as a part of service, in the high the Bible read as a part of service, in the high Malay, which is about as well understood by Malay, which is about as well understood by the common people, as is the Latin by an illit-erate Catholic audience. In 1815 the Malay-had the Bible translated into the common dia-lect. The London Missionary Society estab-lished a mission at Batavia in 1814. There are had the Bible transion at I great change in their feelings. Once they would turn a deaf ear to religious instruction, and re-ject a tract as they would infection; now, say the English missionaries, "we cannot but rejoice at the decline of their prejudice, and the pleas-ing prospect lately presented of being useful amongst them. They can attribute it to nothing less than the interference of the Almighty Sa-viour, working by his Providence and Spirit." In view of the facts I have been presenting, I think we may say there is not a more inviting.

think we may say there is not a more inviting field for the devoted missionary, in the world, than the islands where dwell these same cruel

and degraded Malays. Away with the idea that they are, as it were, demons incarnate, for whom Christ has not died. Some of them are men of violence and blood, some are ruined in morals and condition by having come in fatal contact with white men, but they are not all so. Many are the towns and villages that are left undeare the towns and villages that are left undestroyed, when, credulous as the people naturally are, and slight as in their attachment to their national religion, the missionary might soon win their confidence and get access to their hearts. And even where ruin and suffering have come, where the injured are seeking to retailate their wrongs, and are looking for results from their breakers and were only in the startlise of the wrongs, and are looking for respite from their bondage and woes only in the paradise of the Prophet, he might by the blessing of God per-suade them to leave vengeance to them to whom it belongeth, and in spite of the affliction they endure, to rejoice in view of the "glory that shall be revealed." The Christian world are already beginning to think of the Malays, and why may we not hope that the time of their re-demption draws near? How soon may we hope, that in those white where pirates have treed and why may we not hope that the time of their redemption draws near? How soon may we hope that in those ships where pirates have trod and their victims have groaned, the Bethel flag may be unfurled, and the Prince of Peace be adored. How soon may we hope that those "bland sweet voices" which are now unnaturally attend to words of malediction upon their oppressors, may be heard chanting forth the praises of him who died for sinners; that those delightful described by Stewart and others. But at this ship—with Unitarians." said Sir Edward Sugden. "The union of these two words is a paradox. If ever Christianisty is to be overthrown, my opinion is, it will be overthrown by Unitarians. A man cannot be a Christian, and have fellowship—that which may properly be called fellowship—that which may properly be called fellowship—with Unitarians." of telling the story of the Saviour's love, whether already in the ministry or not, ask with the carnestness of Saul of Tarsus, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do;" and while the beacon fires of divine truth would soon be lighted up in every direction, for those who are now enveloped by the tempestuous night of heathenism, the Malayan isles too would wait for the law of the Lord and those reviews the deficient of the law of the Lord and those reviews. the Lord, and those nations instead of groping their way through the wilderness of Mohamme-

Miscellany.

VOYAGE TO BATAVIA.

Ship Duncan, at sea, N. Lat. 5 deg. 37 min W. Long. 15 deg. 37 min. July 12, 1835. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

The siekness among us has been unusually stracted so as to prevent public services on the Sabbath until fast Lord's day. We then assembled on the "quarter deck" at the ringing of the bell, and spent an hour as we had been wont to do in dear New England. It was none the less pleasant that the blue expanse and the ed to attend Bethel meetings. Indeed all with whom I have conversed attend when in port where there is one. They speak as though they felt grateful for the efforts made in behalf of sea-

of Boston-that while anchored at --- the Rev. | faint glimmer, enveloping the head of each the | clamorous for Christian Looks. At first I had Mr. - made an appointment with the captain to preach on board: the supercargo hearing of it sent two boat loads of freight to be stowed away that day and thus prevented the service. Surely it would seem enough that they were deprived of sanctuary priviliges during a long voyage

without compelling them to stay away in port! Kindness is said to be the only avenue to seaman's heart; and the love of Christ the only chord that will draw him to the "fountain which is open for "sin and uncleanness." Terror will not affright, nor the thunders of Sina alarm them. This was forcibly brought to mind last Sunday in conversation with a hardy weather-beaten son of the ocean. Allusion was made to a constant exposure to death as a reason for immediate preparation for eternity Why " replied he with all a sailor's frankness I don't know as that has come into my mind these two years. I never think about danger of death. One who follows the seas gets so accustomed to all such things that he don't mind any thing about them." Although fearless in danger, seamen are softened by kindness, and "looking upon Him" who was pierced." How glorious a gospel that is suited to all circumstances!

"Sail ho!" was heard on Sunday morning. We were nearing it all day and at sun set were enabled to distinguish our national flag. Early Monday, morning "the ship's along side" called us from our births to the quarter deck. We spoke the ship " Montano, Capt. Edwards, from Nantucket, 39 days out, bound to New-Zealand &c. for whales." It was like meeting old friends. In the afternoon one of their boats was observed dancing upon the waves some three miles astern, and we mounted the shrouds to see for the first time the pursuit of a monster of the deep. The boat drew nearer and nearer, till in a few ninutes it was along side and we hailed a new Yankee face on our deck. None but those who have been for the first time cut off for weeks from all intercourse with home and country can judge of the eagerness with which we gathered around our visitor. His errand was the purchase of a saw-their only one having a few days previously fallen overboard. The man looked truly forlorn when informed that our ship had but one. His countenance, however, brightened up when Mr. Robinson brought on deck one that was perfectly new. "Money --- money, he said, " is no object, I will give any thing you ask," and with much cheerfulness gave sufficient to replace it Batavia. Messrs. Homes and Homer, by whose kindness it was put into Mr. R's stores, will not certainly regret that we do not use tress, and may hereafter (whatever they may heretofore have thought on the subject) accord with the remark of our Capt. when the saw was purchased, "You see it is a good thing sometimes to fall in with Missionaries." Methought the circumstance and the remark connected with it might lead the whole ship's crew to regard some missionaries in distant parts of the world with favor. After receiving from us a package of tracts our visitor left us and an arready and resorted to the most unworthy subterfuge, and resorted to the most unworthy subterfuge, and prevarication, and what meight neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what meight neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what meight neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what might neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what might neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what might neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what might neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what might neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what meight neer it far worse name than these to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what meight neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and what meight neer it far worse name than these, to avoid the proof; and prevarication, and prevarication. the identical saw, since our fellows were in discord with the remark of our Capt, when the most two missionaries among them, with 4 or 5 schools under their charge. Little has however been done for the Malays, and it seemed that, prejudiced as they have been against Christianity, little could be done. But now there is a great change in their feelings. Once they would be the control of the control a package of tracts our visitor left us and

down in sheets. I had no longer any query in my mind as to forty days' and forty nights of rain being sufficient to have deluged the world. How shall I convey an idea of the "hardness" of the shower? The captain's thick, heavy, shag woollen over coat and all his other a clothing was wet through in walking from the "companion way" to the main mast (30 feet) and back again. Notwithstanding two scuppers (worsts outlets to the deck) of four inches diameter, the water was in a few minutes "knee deep" when the ship roffed a little one side.

Last night we had another letting down of water, which in a few minutes half filled the lone load.

Unitarians have only reply—no. Their entire creed, in its length and breadth, and depth Last night we had another letting dozen of reater, which in a few minutes half filled the long boat. Three casks of 120 gallons each were filled from it. A "hard shower" with you is only an apology for a tropical falling of water from the

birn who died for sinners; that those delightful vales, and villages shaded with evergreen, now inhabited by vile barbarians, or desolated by the slave-traders, may resound with the hum of virtuous industry and the sound of the church going bell; and the Prince of darkness be suffered no longer to rule over regions which the Creator has fitted to be the abodes of happiness and universal love. Let Christians of every calling be faithful in their duty: let prayer without ceasing, and in view of eternal motives, go up from every pious heart, and the every man empable of telling the story of the Saviour's love, whether already in the ministry or not, ask with the body, of water rolled deep and dark, while over the whole surface the phosphoresence darted forth, here in sheets in color about mid-way between the northern lights and electricity in its more concentrated forms as we see it in a thun- But he is not so unfortunate as to live in Massader storm, and there in large constellations of the brightest stars, differing from one another only delusions, would soon be seen walking in high way of holiness" that leads to bliss ry." Gur rudder was leaving, as far as the eye could reach, a bright train studded with ture, -till he should be hunted at least beyond While almost entranced with deep admiration at the splendor of the scene, how could I forbear applying those beautiful lines of Addison.

"What! though no real voice nor sound Amid these sparkling gems be found,-

rolling waves were the boundaries of our sanc- at midnight to "turn out" in the storm and wittuary. Some of our seamen have been accustomhe lays his hand upon it, as appears to the apectators. How deplorable that any from a Christian land should oppose these efforts—especially in pagan ports! One of our seamen informed methat his last voyage was made in the ship—

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the appropriation of Fifty Dollars, (being part of a contribution in his vicinity), to collect the works of Fuller into a form a Christian land, should oppose these efforts—especially in pagan ports! One of our seamen informed methat his last voyage was made in the ship—

MILLIAM P. PAINS.

WILLIAM P. PAINS.

Holden, Feb. 19, 1834.

Within the lays his hand upon it, as appears to the apectators, the cannot perceive it. At this time there tators, he cannot perceive it. At this time there works of Fuller into a form so stitrative and cheap as that the works of Fifty Dollars, (being part of a contribution in his vicinity), to collect the works of Fuller into a form so stitrative and cheap as that in which these volumes his courage and his success.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the appropriation of Fifty Dollars, (being part of a contribution in his vicinity), to constitute him a Director for was reacted wherever he went. Who will not thank God and take courage?

WILLIAM P. PAINS.

Holden, Feb. 19, 1834.

clamorous for Christian Looks. At first I had brought my stores on shore; but finding that the great crowds bore me down and robbed me of the land on any prominent point (e. g. ears of a horse, end of a whip,&c.) that is passing through the atmosphere when the atmosphere is highly charged with electricity. Seamen regard their appearance with superstition and have various signs and wonders connected with them—as is the case with almost any appearance in nature, even to the flying of a bird. If the complaisant moves up the rigging towards the mast head, it is, "cheer up, my lads, we shall weather the storm" if it moves downwards towards the deck it is, "it's all over now, we must go to the bottom." An old quarter master in our navy being tom." An old quarter master in our navy being questioned by a gentleman as to the nature of this phenomenon, after due rumination of the "true Virginia." and "stowing it away" in his left cheek, with a lengthened phiz, very seriously replied; " I'll tell you, sir, what I think it is t is foul air, that the wind rolls together into a lump: it gets a little fightning in it, and sticks fast on the yards." Yours, &c. H. L.

* We have since seen a complaisant upon each of th

INITARIANISM AND CHRISTIANITY. The following paragraphs are from the letter from which we copied, in our last, the accoun-

of the Chancery trial of Unitarians in England: It may be interesting to record the opinion, which Sir Edward Sugden expressed distinctly, which Sir Edward Sugden expressed distinctly, and reiterated in various forms, of the claims of Unitarians to be called Christians. Coming from such a quarter, from a man of his profession, and from such a man, it may justly carry with it an influence to be felt. It can hardly be accused of having in it any thing of the adium theologieum, so often too justly attributable to the heated controversies of professional dogmatists. The ordinary avocations of this man are too distant from such an atmosphere, to admit the supposition, that he could be thus infected. And if this consideration were not enough to defend him from such a charge, the actual exhibitions him from such a charge, the netual exhibitions of his temper would be a sufficient warrant of his incapability of being thus influenced. No one that should see and hear him would accuse him of illiberality, or believe it possible for him consciously to utter a libel in such an application. Nor would any one doubt of his competency as a judge in the question. A man of his profound and varied learning, of his deep science of men and varied learning, or insueep scenee or men and things, and of those great subjects, reli-gion being one of the chief, which exercise men's minds, and a man withal so discreet and cautious, would not be expected to hazard an opinion so important and responsible, without reasons in his own view sufficient to warrant it. After having already and fully established the facts by evidence, first, that the Unitarians are Unitarians, although for the sake of the fuad in question, they had refused to acknowledge it, ad resorted to the most unworthy subterfuge

a package of tracts our visitor left us and soon made the four miles, at which distance the ship lay.

"Hard showers" may sometimes be known by report in the United States. To hear of them is one thing, to experience them quite another. During most of Monday night it neither rained nor poured—the windows of heaven seemed "open" and the water to let down in sheets. I had no longer any query in my mind as to forty days' and forty nights of rain being sufficient to have deluged the

apology for a tropical falling of water from the clouds.

The rain and the thunder and lightning were not the only antisoporifies of last night. About eleven o'clock the phosphorescent appearance of the ocean, was beyond all description beautiful. We had previously seen it of the splendor.

A man cannot be a Christian, and have fellowship—that which may revertly be self-lighted follows.

Such a declaration of opinion, by such a man, o distinct and emphatical, uncalled for and even relevant to the argument of his cause, I have thought remarkable and worthy of note. It was, evidently, the expression of a deep and thoroughly established conviction of his soul. This opening of the case by Sir Edward Sugden was heard with thrilling interest, and, to a great

the high places of fashionable religious literastars appearing not unlike the "milky-way." any possible echo of the praises that he might previously have won from them.

TRACT OPERATIONS.

The Tract Magazine for Feburary, contains an interesting article from that indefatigable mis-sionary to China, Rev. Charles Gutzlaff. The Amid these sparkling gems be found,—
In reasons car they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
Forever singing as they shine,
The hand that made us is divine."

Having previously expressed a desire to see the "complaisant," the officer on watch roused me at midnight to "turn out" in the storm and witness the phenomeeon. The "complaisant" of seamen is the appearance of a hall of fire resting on some part of the rigging, when one arrives near to which he cannot see it, and although he lays his hand upon it, as appears to the appearans only the outlines of a scene which he cannot perceive it. At this time there was a hall of flame, two feet or more in diameter.

In reasons ear they all rejoice,
China, Rev. Charles Gutzlaff. The avidity, the rapacity even, with which the Chinacs people seize upon religious tracts, is a most auspicious omen. It opens a wide and inviting good, and he encouraged. Let them act under the quickening influence of that encouragement; for the time has come afready, whom sight rather than faith is beckoning on the church to action and to conquest. It is a wonderful fact, one which should wake the songs of gratitude to God, that he has gone before his Maker; read the soinary to China, Rev. Charles Gutzlaff. The avidity, the rapacity even, with which the Chinacse people seize upon religious tracts, is a most auspicious omen. It opens a wide and inviting powerful temptations; the heart, in wandering, cries, the total the distributions; the heart, in wandering, cries, the total the powerful temptations; the heart, in wandering, cries, the total the subjections of an providential openings are often auspicious omen. It opens a wide and inviting powerful temptations; the heart, in wandering, cries, the total the powerful temptations; the heart, in wandering, cries, the total two the two chinds and inviting powerful temptations; the heart, in wandering, cries, the total the auspicious ones, the total man, the total m

arms!

"Thus we passed many days here; and the demand for the word of God, not indeed as such but as being a new doctrine, increased, daily more and more."

The same number contains an appeal from the Secretary of the Paris Tract Society which closes

We pray God to hasten the time when the a We pray God to hasten the time when the Christians of this country may be so numerous, that, instead of being constrained to receive for the religious wants of France, they may extend their charity in foreign lands, and make known to souls perishing in whatever spot of the earth, that they have friends here who wish them to be saved. This great happiness has not yet been accorded to us; with the utmost difficulty we can support from our savings a few missionaries in Africa. You are happy to have this privilege, and still happier to have learned to appreciate it as such. I dare not answer your letter so as to fix a limi; for I am convinced that we are able usefully to employ any amount you will send us. Consilt, therefore, your means, rather than our wants for our wants will always be greater

Consilt, therefore, your means, rather than our wants for our wants will always be greater than dlour brethren can do to relieve them."

The tract cause in Russia seems to be advancing, and doing great good. There faith finds ample ground for exercise. A letter from St. Peterburgh says—

"Our tract meetings are generally held on Monshy evenings, after our weekly concert for praye. This was the case when we received the joyful tidings of your last donation! You may form some idea of our feelings at this anhousement, when I mention that we were at that moment preparing to print 80,000 tracts, thatmoment preparing to print 80,000 tracts i. c. 60,000 in Russ, and 20,000 in Finnish; bu we tad scarely one hundred roubles in hand. We were, working in faith; and God sent us, through your bounty, just the very thing which we needed. Erernal praises to his name! Some of the tracts which we are now printing in be

of the tracts which we are now printing it of the languages, are translations from tracts published by your Society."

The receipts of the American Tract Society, for the month ending January 15th, were \$5249.

[Western Recorder.]

Original Anecdote.

The following interesting fact was related to us a short time since, by the venerable father of one of the most distinguished Christians of Amer-ica. The father is still living; but the son has passed on to his revent

passed on to his reward.

The greatest attention had been paid to the moral cultivation of the lad; and he had maintained an unblemished reputation for veracity until the age of fourteen; when he was detected in a deliberate falsebood. The father's grief in a defiberate taisehood. The fainer's grief
was great, and he determined to punish the offender severely. He made the subject one of
prayer; for it was too important, in his esteem,
to be passed as a common occurrence of the day.
He then called his son, and prepared to inflict the then called his soo, and prepared to innect the punishment. But the fountain of the fath-er's heart was broken up! He wept aloud. For a moment the lad seemed confused. He saw the struggle between love and justice in his pa-rent's hosom—and broke out in all his wonted ingenuousness, "Father—father—whip me as much as you please, but don't cry," The point was gained. The father says the lad's character was sensibly affected by this incident until laid in the grave. When it is necessary to punish children, let love be seen to be the motive

THE MISTAKEN DIVINES .- Rica, having been The Mistakes Divines.—Rica, having been to visit the library of a French convent, writes thus to a friend in Persia concerning what had passed: "Father," said I to the librarian, what are these huge volumes which fill the whole side of the library?" "These," said he, "are the interpreters of the Scriptures," "There is a prodigious number of them," replied I; "the Scriptures must have been very dark formerly, and very clear at present. Do there remain still any doubts? Are there now any points contested?" "Are there!" answered he with surprise, "are there! There are almost as many as there are lines," "You astonish me," said!; "what then lines," 'You astonish me," said I; 'what then have all these authors been doing?" 'These au-thors,' returned he, "never searched the Scrip-tures for what ought to be believed, but for what they did believe themselves. They did not con-sider them as a book wherein were contained the doctrines which they ought to receive, but as a work which might be made to authorize their

ebrated William Penn, that Count Ox chancellor of Sweden, being visited, in his re-treat from public business, by commissioner Whitlock, ambassador from England to Queen Christina, in the conclusion of their discourse, he said to the ambassador, "I have seen much, was, evidently, the expression of a deep and thoroughly established conviction of his soul. This opening of the case by Sir Edlward Sugden was heard with thrilling interest, and, to a great tions beliting he sanctuary of God. And, along with this hallowed influence, there rested not simply a conviction of the unlawful possession of Lady Hewley's legacy, while in the hands of Unitarians, but there was a most pairful sense of the dishonorable course adopted to retain it.

Alas! for Sir Edward Sugden and his "No!" to you: then you will find that there is more But he is not so unfortunate as to live in M:ssa-chusetts, and to be a "young man," and a cler-gyman. If he were,—weekly, monthly, and quarterly, they would be out upon him from princes."

VOUTH ADMONISHED.

Ac. &c. de.

Regish Version of the Polyglott Bible, octave ed.—

the English Version of the Polyglott Bible, octave ed.—

we copies handsomely bound, and for sale at the book

of WILLIAM PEIRCE.

Feb. 22.

VENTRILOQUISM EXPLAINED: and Juggler's Tricks, or Legerdemain exposed: with remarks on vulgar superatitions. In a series of letters to an Instructer. HENRY WALLACE: or the victim of Lottery Cambling. A moral Fale. By a friend to American Youth.

For Sale by WILLIAM PSIRCE. Feb. 22. James Brainard Taylor.

FEW copies of this interesting Memoir, for sale at Washington street. CROCKER & BREWSTER. 80,-Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies. Feb. 22.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE. CONDUCTED by G. D. & J. Abbott. Vol. I. February-1834. No. 5.

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Sabbath afternoon.

Ashir in distress: or Gin as sen. Communicated for the Religious Magasine by the Captain of a Packet Ship of the Control of the Religious Magasine by the Captain of a Packet Ship of the Captain of a Packet Ship of the Captain of the Sabbath of the Religious Magasine by the Captain of A. B. the merchant. His the mether. A Christian father-valuities. The Saltiary Study of the Bible. "Home made happy." Two kinds of study. Plans for solitary study. Different aubjects. Classification of knowledge. Influence of it. The Christian Minister's Confession. Remarks to ministers and leading Christians. The confessions. Unfatthiness. Pride. Doing good without the credit of it. Insincere service. Heartless Frayer.

He Firefelde. No. 4. at the School Room. Maria's sick and the Captain of the Captain Study of the read to the Captain Study of the read to the Saltiary of the read to very young children. The note. The answer. Att. 2. Two characters. Art. 3. Usefulness; a story to be read to very young children.

ters. Art. 3. Usefulness; a story to be read to ver young children.

The country store. Its interior The newspaper A solloquy. The dream. Morning the appropriate A solloquy. The dream. Morning the appropriate A solloquy. The start and the story of the start and the start les. A conversation. Direction of the ment. Epistle from Asia. A letter from an American Mission ry. communicated for the Magazine. Retrospection ry.

communicated for the Magazine. Retrospection rna. The predicted earthquake. Constantinople. lished Anecdotes of Dr. Payson. No. 2. The gold Chaia. The burning of the conference room.

Published by WILLIAM PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill, Boston.

Feb. 22.

Emerson's Watts on the Mind. VITH Original Questions and Notes, for sale JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street. It has been recommended in Dr. Ely's Philadelph Hartford Secretary, Portland Mirror and Episcopal Wat

The Editor of the Annals of Education for October, the

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"One of the best guides to self-selucation ever publisher
erpared for the use of schools, by an able and experience
vacaer. We need not say more. We wish it an exic received in the self-selection of the self-selection."
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very student away me compuses to section quirelectorvery student ought to study him, if he wishes to arm him
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Extract from an able Review, by President Chapin, of Columbia College, Wushington, D. C.

"This work, in the material and style of execution, is
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correct these errors, and thus to rouse the church from their parsitying influence. The constant aim, therefore, of this eminent man, was to disperse the darkness, in which truth was involved, that it might shine forth in all its heaven-by lustre. He labored to remove from the divine have the deadening swathe with which it had been bound, by those who feared its edge, that it might set with unobstructed force. It has been said of the immutest likelier, that he has done more than any other manns soul. So we may science for avorceing probabily done more than any other divine, to restore the law of God, or to gospel truth, its sacred domination in the conomy of grace. Truth and the the moral world. There the two great realing sources in the moral world. There we great realing sources in the moral world. There we constantly kept in the clearest and that man, who is the instrument, he giving these chief elements of power the freest action upon the human mind, renders the most important service to his fellow men.

human ming, removes the fellow-men.

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continue to calighten and blies the church of Christ."

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RELIGI

ome Mis For the TERS FROM T BRAINT

EAR BROTHER,-Who return of May? irds has fully come garb, and smiles the form divine." e foliage of the for , and the balmy fra not the poet only, but de of marble, nor o d by disease. Yet pardoned, if even J is the month of an a year's labors are oort is to be prepared, ries crowd upon him, ve been neglected, me dcares press—a tho thousand duties im tain's weight lies on and an hundred ti intree-Tabernacie , during this monthurage hope, and inspi blessing of God on ou st Attleboro,' a colle every month and the he end of the year be Missions. The tw

hand, and mutually west Attleboro,' the afflicted; but respond m our feeble churche sixty dollars.-Were liberal in proportion have no occasion to fe Formerly the West Pa erity than the Eastis reversed—and wit the causes in detail the it may suffice to ment versalism has radica there else, has thrown interests of comme monthle eternal ruin of ma tor two to Parents. putation informed me, ten years old, his fath

pense to put into the contribu Seath Sea Mission. From the "I have always thought much thing I could find, about that thindy, I feel the influence of paragraph of the south Seas."

paragraph of the South Seas."

paragraph form the minds of the spring for benevolent effort! He roat of permanent attack. rout of permanent attachment tinguished object of Benevole father, who loves the cause of put the sixpence into the bantance; it will do more momory in the soul of the of an independent for that will result from it t

eneration to come. fit of Adversity. A gen such loved son, to who e of indulgence better I feelings, than with d. God had compass ay his property, in time in the brink of ruin. To formed habits of inde business, which will read of his family and a ty is his salvation. asure up wrath agai or their children, while s the result of their toi and wholding from the Lor half to provide for their the world, that they may upon the avails of par

Of the churches in Salem only to remark here se most early and d Iassachusetts Missiona kins, of the South chur Brother Cornelius of the lest energies of their repair of the desolatio essors in office, with t the influence of an impan thirty years ago, ar the destitute from the destitute from all pa annot forget the Massac jety, more than our feel on-and neither can han the Panlmist could

first day of the month wa universary of the North y benevolent Association he assembly convened i was respectable in point as harmonious and anim ults of the preceding year ch as could not fail to in ith gratitude, and with de of future success. Be e here happily systems object has its appropriat the churches, each ha who are careful that the masaway unimproved Pastor, and in every chi athy and the arm of str

istering brethren wer